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CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

SCHOOL OF LAW


FOR THE YEAR

1887-88

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

ITHACA N. Y.

1887



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"There is little, if any, dispute now as to the relative merit of education by means of law schools, and that to be got by mere practical training or apprenticeship as an attorney's clerk. Without disparagement of mere practical advantages, the verdict of the best informed is in favor of the schools.

"The benefits which they offer are easily suggested, and are of the most superior kind. They afford the student an acquaintance with general principles, difficult, if not impossible to be otherwise obtained: they serve to remove difficulties which are inherent in scientific and technical phraseology, and they as a necessary consequence furnish the student with the means for clear conception and accurate and precise expression. They familiarize him with leading cases, and the application of them to discussion. They give him the valuable habit of attention, teach him familiar maxims, and offer him the priceless opportunities which result from contact and generous emulation. They lead him readily to survey the law as a science, and imbue him with the principles of ethics as its true foundation. Disputing, reasoning, reading, and discoursing, become his constant exercises: he improves remarkably as he becomes acquainted with them, and obtains progress otherwise beyond his reach."—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, AUGUST 21ST, 1879, AT SARATOGA, N. Y.

✠ 1887 ✠

JANUARY.

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CALENDAR OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

1887.—	SEPTEMBER	23-24.—	EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL.
“	“	26.—	INTRODUCTORY LECTURE TO BOTH CLASSES.
“	“	27.—	INSTRUCTION BEGINS.
“	NOVEMBER	—.	RECESS ON THANKSGIVING DAY.
“	DECEMBER	22-23.—	TERM EXAMINATIONS.
“	“	23.—	TERM CLOSES.
1888.—	JANUARY	3.—	WINTER TERM OPENS.
“	“	11.—	FOUNDER'S DAY.—RECESS.
“	FEBRUARY	22.—	WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—RECESS.
“	MARCH	15-16.—	TERM EXAMINATIONS.
“	“	16.—	TERM CLOSES.
“	“	27.—	SPRING TERM OPENS.
“	JUNE	12-15.—	TERM AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.
“	“	21.—	COMMENCEMENT.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

FACULTY.

RESIDENT FACULTY.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D.,	<i>President.</i>
THE HON DOUGLAS BOARDMAN, A. M.,	<i>Dean.</i>
HARRY B. HUTCHINS, PH. B.,	<i>Professor of Law, and Secretary.</i>
CHARLES A. COLLIN, A. M.,	<i>Professor of Law.</i>
FRANCIS M. BURDICK, A. M.,	<i>Professor of Law.</i>
MOSES COIT TYLER, LL. D.,	<i>Professor of American Constitutional History and Law.</i>
HERBERT TUTTLE, A. M.,	<i>Professor of International Law and of English Constitutional History.</i>

NON-RESIDENT LECTURERS.*

THE HON. FRANCIS M. FINCH, LL. D.,	<i>Of the New York Court of Appeals,</i>
THE HON. DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN, LL. D.,	<i>Of the New York City Bar.</i>
WILLIAM F. COGSWELL, LL. D.,	<i>Of the Rochester Bar.</i>
THEODORE BACON, A. M.,	<i>Of the Rochester Bar.</i>

* It is the purpose to provide for at least six courses of lectures each year by eminent specialists in the profession, each course to consist of from four to ten lectures, according to the nature of the subject on which the lectures are given. At the date of this announcement only four non-resident lecturers have been appointed. The other appointments will be made before the opening of the college year.

GENERAL PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

A School of Law has been established by the Trustees of Cornell University as a part of the University, and will be open for the admission of students at the beginning of the next collegiate year, September 23, 1887.

It is at the present time very generally conceded that the proper place for the study of the principles of the law is in a well conducted law school rather than in the office of the practitioner, and that the school should be connected with a university. The advantages arising from a contact with men whose business it is to give instruction in the principles of the law and to direct the investigations of the students, and from the library and other privileges which a well-equipped university affords, must certainly be superior to those to be derived from the ordinary apprenticeship as a lawyer's clerk. In establishing a School of Law in connection with Cornell University, the purpose of the Board of Trustees has been to provide such facilities and opportunities for a legal education as will commend themselves to the most favorable judgment of the profession. The Faculty is composed of both resident and non-resident members. In the selection of the former, the object has been to secure men of experience both as practitioners and as teachers of the law, and of the latter, those who will bring to the lecture room the results of distinguished service at the bar and on the bench.

The resident members of the Faculty will devote themselves regularly to the work of daily instruction. This will be carried on by lectures and examinations, by oral textbook exposition and recitations, and by the study of leading cases. It will be the purpose of the Faculty to make the study of leading cases by the more advanced students a special

feature of this school, in accordance with the manner that has proved so successful in the best schools of the United States and of England. An effort will also be made by the resident instructors to give such practical training in the different methods of pleading and procedure as shall fit the student for the active work of the profession in any part of the country.

The instruction by the non-resident members of the Faculty will be by lectures ; and the time when each course is to be given will be duly announced.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION,

The course of instruction is a graded one, and extends through two years of nine months each. The members of the Junior Class will not be allowed to attend the exercises of the Senior Class. The Faculty are of the opinion that the work assigned to the Juniors will be found to be fully sufficient to occupy their time during the college year, and that any attempt to do Senior work would not be profitable. But the members of the Senior Class will be encouraged to attend the exercises of the Junior Class so far as they may be able to do so without neglecting their regular work. It is thought that the review thereby secured will be found to be of advantage. The foregoing directions apply only to the exercises conducted by the resident members of the Faculty. For the lectures of the non-resident members, both classes will be brought together.

The following is a statement of the subjects upon which the students of the school will receive instruction and be required to pass satisfactory examinations. The order in which the different subjects will be taught and the number of hours to be given to each, will be announced at the beginning of

the college year by a printed schedule. The method by which instruction in each of the subjects is to be given, whether by lecture, by text-book exposition and recitation, or by the study of leading cases, will also be announced at the same time and in the same manner.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Elementary Law³. Contracts³. Torts². Criminal Law and Procedure². Domestic Relations¹. The Origin, History and Nature of Equity Jurisprudence and the Maxims of Equity¹. Common Law, Pleading, and Practice in cases at Law¹. Civil Procedure under the Codes², (the subject begun). English Constitutional History⁵.

SENIOR YEAR.

Private and Municipal Corporations². Wills and Administration². Mercantile Law, including Agency, Bills, Partnership, Sales, Suretyships, etc³. Evidence³. The Law of Real Property¹. Equity Jurisprudence¹. Equity Pleading and Procedure in United States Courts¹. Civil Procedure under the Codes², (the subject completed). Roman Law³. International Law⁵. American Constitutional History⁴. American Constitutional Law⁴.

COURSES OF SPECIAL LECTURES.

Lectures upon the following subjects will be given by the non-resident members of the Faculty :

1. [The subject yet to be determined upon.]
2. The Relation of the States to the United States under the Constitution, by the Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain.
3. The Law of Insurance, by William F. Cogswell, LL. D.

¹ Instruction given by Professor Hutchins ; ² instruction given by Professor Collin ; ³ instruction given by Professor Burdick ; ⁴ instruction given by Professor Tyler ; ⁵ instruction given by Professor Tuttle.

4. The Dual Judicature of the American System, by Theodore Bacon, A. M.
5. The Law of Shipping and Admiralty¹.
6. The Law of Patents¹.

AMOUNT OF REQUIRED WORK.

The regular required work of the School will not be less than fifteen hours per week.

MOOT COURT.

Moot Courts will be held each week during the college year. In these courts students will discuss cases previously assigned to them for that purpose by the professors. The courts will be presided over by the different professors, and will be conducted on the theory that certain facts are true, and that the only questions open to discussion are the principles of law that should be applied to the facts. The student having obtained from the Faculty a statement of facts, will be required to prepare pleadings and to draw up a brief in which the principles of law applicable to the case must be clearly stated under appropriate divisions, and sustained by the citation of such authorities as he intends to rely upon in the oral argument. The pleadings will be submitted to the professor having in charge the subject of pleading and procedure, who will call the attention of the student to such errors as may exist, and give such other practical information as he may deem advisable.

The effort of the Faculty will be to make *practical* lawyers, by teaching both the principles of the law and how to apply them. To this end, the Moot Courts will be made the forum for the discussion of such practical questions as most frequently arise in a professional career at the bar ; and, so far as they can be used for that purpose, they will be made a means of familiarizing the students with matters of pleading and practice and with the general routine of court work.

¹ Lecturers upon these subjects will be appointed before the opening of the collegiate year.

All members of the Senior Class will be expected to participate in the work of the Moot Courts throughout the Senior Year with such frequency as the Faculty may direct. And all members of the Junior Class will have work in the Moot Courts assigned to them for the last term of the year.

It is expected that Club Courts will be organized among the students, to be arranged and conducted by themselves, with such assistance from the members of the Faculty as may be desired.

THESES.

Each member of the Senior Class who is a candidate for a degree, will be required to prepare and deposit with the Faculty, at least one month before graduation, a thesis, not less than forty folios in length, upon some legal topic selected by himself and approved by the Faculty. The production must be satisfactory in matter, form and style ; and the student presenting it will be examined upon it.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the end of each term the members of both classes will be subjected to oral and written examinations upon the work of the term. Promotion of the student to full standing in his class at the subsequent term will be dependent upon the manner in which he passes the examinations upon the subjects of the previous term. But the Faculty will not hesitate to drop a student from the rolls at any time during the year on becoming satisfied that such student is neglecting his work and is not complying with the requirements of the School.

At the end of the Senior year, all candidates for graduation will be required to pass satisfactory oral and written examinations on all of the subjects of the course.

TERMS OF GRADUATION.

Students who have received the full course of instruction and who have performed all required exercises, will, on passing the regular examinations, be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Students admitted to advanced standing

are entitled to all the privileges of the class of which they become members.

CERTIFICATES OF ATTENDANCE.

When a person is connected with the School for a period not entitling him to graduate, he may on application to the Secretary of the Faculty, receive, instead of a diploma, an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance and the degree of his attainments.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to the School of Law must be at least eighteen years of age. If the person applying intends to be a candidate for the degree of LL. B. at the end of his course, he must have had a preliminary education equal to that required for registration as a student of law by the rules of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. This requirement consists of a thorough knowledge of "arithmetic, English grammar, geography, orthography, American and English history and English composition." All applicants for admission who are candidates for a degree, except those hereinafter designated, will be required to pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects named.* The examinations will be both oral and written, and the papers submitted by the applicants must show an accurate knowledge of English grammar and ordinary facility in English composition. Graduates of universities or colleges, students who are graduates of reputable academies or high schools, students who have passed the Regents' academic examination, and students who

* It is very desirable that the student of law should have at least an elementary knowledge of the Latin language; and while the Faculty do not feel that they can at this time require such knowledge as a prerequisite to admission to the School, yet it is their purpose to add such requirement in the near future.

have passed the Regent's examination required by the rules of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York for registration as a student of law, will be admitted to the School without examination. But in order to be entitled to this privilege, the student should present to the Secretary of the Faculty evidence that he comes within some one of the classes named, which should be in the form of a diploma or certificate. In case the student has passed the Regents' examination, to which reference has been made, he may present as evidence of that fact a certified copy of the Regent's certificate.

To entitle a person to admission to advanced standing as a member of the Senior Class, he must be at least nineteen years of age, and must pass a satisfactory examination upon the subjects of the Junior Year or their equivalent. Attorneys at law, however, of any state are entitled to admission to the Senior Class, without examination, on the exhibition, at the opening of the college year, of their certificates of admission to the bar.

The regular examination for admission in the fall of 1887 will take place on Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th of September, at the Law Lecture Room, in Morrill Hall. The examinations will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The examinations held at 9 o'clock will have reference to general education, and will be upon the subjects hereinbefore named. The examinations held at 2 o'clock will be upon legal subjects, and will be confined to candidates for advanced standing. Applicants for advanced standing, unless they come within some one of the classes hereinbefore designated, are required to pass both examinations.

Students desiring admission at other times than those mentioned must make special arrangements for examination with the Secretary of the Faculty ; but no student will be admitted after the beginning of the term, unless, on examination, he shall show that in addition to the requirements for admission he has an amount of legal knowledge equivalent to what he

might reasonably have been expected to acquire had he joined the class at the beginning of the year.

Students who are not candidates for a degree will be admitted to the School without a preliminary examination, and will be permitted to take such work as they may desire, provided they satisfy the professors giving instruction in the subjects selected, that they are qualified to pursue them with profit to themselves.

PRIOR READING IN LAW.

The student who is about to enter upon the study of the law is frequently solicitous as to whether or not it is desirable for him to acquire some general knowledge of legal principles before beginning his course in a school of law. It is difficult to lay down directions upon the subject that can be applied in all cases. The Faculty, however, are of the opinion that, for the first year at least, more positive advancement will be made by students who before entering the law school have read some of the more elementary works that are prepared especially for students than by those who begin the study here. But the Faculty understand very well the difficulty that most students outside of a law school experience in giving proper direction to their reading at the beginning ; they do not, therefore, make it a condition of admission that there must have been some prior reading of the law.

TEXT BOOKS AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Text books and books of reference are very numerous, and the professors will always hold themselves in readiness to aid the students in making proper selections. There are certain text books that the student must have for recitation-room work. The number, however, is limited. Notice will be given at the opening of the term of the books that will be needed for recitation purposes. While the student will be

obliged to provide himself with such books only as he needs for class-room work, as all the leading law treatises will be found in the Library, yet it will, in the opinion of the Faculty, greatly facilitate his studies to have at hand at all times such of the leading text books as treat of the more important branches of the law. Books of this kind will be found essential in subsequent practice. The books of the following list may be used with advantage upon the subjects named. As a rule, any one of those mentioned in each department will answer the necessities of the student. But in the department of Constitutional History all the writers named may be read, or consulted, as they generally cover different periods of time.

Contracts.—Parsons, Anson, Metcalf, Pollock.

Bailments.—Schouler, Edwards, Story.

Sales.—Benjamin.

Domestic Relations.—Schouler or Reeves on the Domestic Relations; Schouler on Husband and Wife; Bishop on Marriage and Divorce; Bishop on Married Women; Cord on Married Women; Macdonnell on Master and Servant; Simpson on Infants.

Corporations.—Angell and Ames, Field, Morawetz, Taylor; Dillon on Municipal Corporations; Thompson on Liability of Stockholders.

Bills and Notes.—Byles, Chalmers, Parsons; Daniels on Negotiable Instruments; Edwards on Bills and Notes.

Torts.—Cooley, Bigelow, Addison, Wharton on Negligence.

Evidence.—Greenleaf on Evidence; Best's Principles of Evidence; Stephen's Digest of Law of Evidence; Wharton, or Starkie on Evidence; Rogers on Expert Testimony; Roscoe's Criminal Evidence.

Real Property.—Williams, Washburne, Tiedeman, Boone.

Partnership.—Lindley, Parsons.

Wills and Administration of Estates.—Redfield on Wills; Jarman on Wills (Randolph & Talcott's or Bigelow's edition); Hawkins on Construction of Wills; Williams on Executors.

Common Carriers.—Hutchinson on Carriers; Thompson on Passenger Carriers; Redfield or Pierce on Railways.

Equity.—Pomeroy's or Story's Equity Jurisprudence ; Snell's, Bishop's or Adams's Equity.

Criminal Law.—Harris, Bishop, Wharton, May, Washburn ; Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law ; Stephen's History of the Criminal Law.

Pleading.—Gould, Stephen, Chitty ; Bliss on Code Pleading ; Story's Equity Pleading ; Pomeroy on Remedial Rights.

Agency.—Evans, Story, Wharton.

Damages.—Sutherland, Sedgwick.

Mortgages.—Jones.

Insurance.—May on Insurance ; Wood on Fire Insurance ; Bliss on Life Insurance ; Arnold on Marine Insurance.

Shipping and Admiralty.—Abbott, Conkling, Desty.

Easements.—Goddard, Washburn.

Taxation.—Cooley, Burroughs, Desty.

Constitutional History.—Hallam's Constitutional History of England (1435-1760) ; May's Constitutional History of England (1760-1870) ; Yonge's Constitutional History of England (1760-1860) ; Stubbs's Constitutional History of England ; Bagehot's English Constitution ; Fischel's English Constitution ; Cox's English Constitution ; Cox's English Institutions ; Curtis's History of the Constitution of the United States ; Bancroft's History of the Constitution of the United States ; Von Holst's Constitutional History of the United States.

Constitutional and Statute Law.—Von Holst's Constitutional Law of U. S. ; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law : Cooley's Constitutional Limitations ; Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States ; Sedgwick on Constitutional and Statutory Law ; Jameson's Constitutional Convention ; Bishop's Written Law ; Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes.

Jurisprudence.—Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence ; Austin's Lectures on Jurisprudence ; Lorimer's Principles of Jurisprudence ; Amos on the Science of Law.

International Law.—Wheaton's Elements of International Law ; Phillimore's International Law ; Woolsey's Introduction to International Law ; Hall's International Law ; Story's Conflict of Laws ; Wharton's Conflict of Laws.

Roman Law.—Morey's Outlines of Roman Law ; Hadley's Introduction to Roman Law ; Mackeldy's Roman Law ; Mackenzie's Roman Law.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Special facilities are offered to students desiring to supplement their studies in law with studies in history and political science. The instruction given in the President White School of History and Political Science may be taken as elective work by students in the School of Law. These courses embrace instruction in the various branches of constitutional and political history, as well as in the history of political and municipal institutions. That the authorities of the University place a value upon such work, and desire to encourage it, is indicated by the following resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees at a meeting held January 19, 1887 :

Resolved, That for the purpose of making the Department of History and Political Science as completely available as is practicable to the students of the Law School, the following provisions be, and are hereby authorized :

1. That any student who, in addition to his course in the Law School, shall pursue studies in the Department of History and Political Science amounting to at least three hours a week during two years, and shall pass creditably the regular examinations in the same, in addition to the requisite examinations in the Law School, may, upon the creditable completion of the course in law, and on the recommendation of the Faculty of Law, and the Professors of History and Political Science, be accorded the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*.

2. That any graduate of this, or of any other reputable college or University, who in addition to the regular course of studies in the Law School shall, with the approval of the Faculty of Law, and the Professors of History and Political Science, carry on studies in the Department of History and Political Science, to the extent of at least five hours a week during two full years, and pass creditable examinations in the same, in addition to his examinations in the Law School, may, on the recommendation of the Faculty of the Law School, and of the Professors of History and Political Science, be admitted to the second degree in Arts, Philosophy, Science, or Letters, as the case may be, as well as to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The following are the courses of instruction in the Depart-

ment of History and Political Science that are open to law students. The courses extend throughout the year.

1. The History and Civilization of Greece and Rome. Two hours a week. Dr. A. C. WHITE.

2. The Political and Social History of Europe during the Middle Ages. Two hours a week. Mr. BURR.

3. The Political and Social History of Europe from the Renaissance to the French Revolution. Three hours a week. Mr. BURR.

4. The Political and Social History of England from the Saxon Invasion to the Napoleonic Wars. Two hours a week. Mr. BURR.

5. The Political and Social History of Europe since the outbreak of the French Revolution. Three hours a week. EX-PRESIDENT WHITE and PRESIDENT ADAMS.

6. The History of America from the Earliest Discoveries to the Establishment of Independence. Three hours a week. Professor TYLER.

7. The Political and Constitutional Development of the United States from the close of the Revolution to the Outbreak of the Civil War. Three hours a week. Professor TYLER.

8. Historical Seminary for the Examination of Unsettled Problems in American Political and Constitutional History. Two hours a week. Professor TYLER.

9. The Elements of International Law and the History of Modern Diplomacy. Two hours a week. Professor TUTTLE.

10. The History of Political Theories and Methods. Two hours a week. Professor TUTTLE.

11. Theories and Methods of Municipal Institutions. Two hours a week. Professor TUTTLE.

12. The Development and Characteristics of the English Constitution. One hour a week. Professor TUTTLE.

13. General Seminary for the examination of obscure historical and political questions. Two hours a week. Professor TUTTLE. Open only to advanced students on application to the Professor in charge.

14. The Elements of Political Economy. Lectures and Recitations. Two hours a week.

15. Unsettled Problems in Political Economy. Lectures and Recitations. Two hours a week.

16. The Science of Finance. One hour a week.

17. Social Science, embracing the History and Management of Industrial, Charitable and Penal Institutions. Three hours a week.

18. Economic Seminary for the examination of obscure economic questions. Two hours a week. Open only to advanced students on application to the Professor in charge.

ELOCUTION.

An instructor in Elocution is employed by the University, and such of the students of law as may so elect may take advantage of the courses offered.

MATERIAL EQUIPMENT.

ROOMS.

For the purposes of the School of Law ample accommodations have been provided in Morrill Hall. Besides a sufficient number of lecture rooms, and rooms for moot courts, there are offices for the several professors, and a large room for the Law Library.

LIBRARY.

The books in this collection, number between 5,000 and 6,000 volumes, all of which will be immediately accessible to students of the School. The General Library of the University which will be open to use by students of the School of Law, consists of more than 62,000 volumes, besides the 30,000 volumes constituting the President White Library of History and Political Science, recently presented to the University.

GYMNASIUM.

The University has a well equipped gymnasium. The main portion is of brick, one hundred and fifty feet long, sixty feet wide and fifty feet high. The Annex, joining the main hall

on the south, is a two-storied wooden building, having an area of fifty-two by thirty-eight feet. The main building, with the exception of a small portion that is set apart for an office and military store-room, is used for gymnastics and military drill. Here is to be found a carefully chosen supply of the most improved gymnastic apparatus and appliances for individual and class work. The hall is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and, it is believed, gives the largest clear space for floor room of any gymnasium in the country. The Annex contains on the lower floor the offices of the Department of Physical Culture, faculty dressing-room, general bath and dressing-rooms, lavatory, closets and general repair room. The upper floor is entirely given up to a dressing-room, which contains locker accommodations for five hundred students. Students in the School of Law will be entitled to the same privileges in the gymnasium as students in the other departments of the University.

EXPENSES, ETC.

The fee for tuition is \$75 a year, payable in three equal parts, one at the beginning of each term.

A fee of \$5 to cover expenses of graduation, degrees, etc., is charged to each person taking the baccalaureate degree.

This fee must be paid before the degree is conferred.

Tuition is free to *students with State Scholarships*.

The following is a fair estimate of the yearly expenses :

Tuition, \$25 a term,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 75.00	75.00
Room, board, lights, fuel, and laundry, from	-	200.00	to	300.00			
Text-books, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	25.00 to	50.00
							<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	from	\$300.00 to	425.00

The additional expenses of a student depend so largely upon his personal tastes that it is difficult to give an estimate.

The expense of living in Ithaca varies, for board, room, fuel, and lights, from \$3 to \$7 a week. By the formation of clubs, students often reduce their expenses to \$3.00 or \$2.50 a week for room and board.

Students who intend to enter the School of Law should, upon arriving in town, report first to the Secretary of the Law Faculty, at his office in Morrill Hall, and receive from him such directions as may be necessary.

All letters of inquiry should be directed to the Secretary of the Law Faculty, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

SCHOOL OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR

1888-89

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, N. Y.

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“ There is little, if any, dispute now as to the relative merit of education by means of law schools, and that to be got by mere practical training or apprenticeship as an attorney's clerk. Without disparagement of mere practical advantages, the verdict of the best informed is in favor of the schools.

“ The benefits which they offer are easily suggested, and are of the most superior kind. They afford the student an acquaintance with general principles, difficult, if not impossible to be otherwise obtained : they serve to remove difficulties which are inherent in scientific and technical phraseology, and they as a necessary consequence furnish the student with the means for clear conception and accurate and precise expression. They familiarize him with leading cases, and the application of them to discussion. They give him the valuable habit of attention, teach him familiar maxims, and offer him the priceless opportunities which result from contact and generous emulation. They lead him readily to survey the law as a science, and imbue him with the principles of ethics as its true foundation. Disputing, reasoning, reading, and discoursing, become his constant exercises : he improves remarkably as he becomes acquainted with them, and obtains progress otherwise beyond his reach.”—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, AUGUST 21ST, 1879, AT SARATOGA, N. Y.

CALENDAR OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

1888—SEPTEMBER	24-25.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL.
“ “	“ “—REGISTRATION FOR THE TERM.
“ “	26.—INSTRUCTION BEGINS.
“ NOVEMBER	—.—RECESS ON THANKSGIVING DAY.
“ DECEMBER	17-21.—TERM EXAMINATIONS.
“ “	21.—TERM CLOSES.
1889.—JANUARY	3.—WINTER TERM OPENS.
“ “	11.—FOUNDER'S DAY.—RECESS.
“ FEBRUARY	22.—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—RECESS.
“ MARCH	18-22.—TERM EXAMINATIONS.
“ “	22.—TERM CLOSES.
“ APRIL	2.—SPRING TERM OPENS.
“ JUNE	7-14.—TERM AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.
“ “	20.—COMMENCEMENT.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

FACULTY.

RESIDENT FACULTY.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D.,	<i>President.</i>
THE HON. DOUGLAS BOARDMAN, A. M.,	<i>Dean.</i>
HARRY B. HUTCHINS, PH. B.,	<i>Professor of Law, and Secretary.</i>
CHARLES A. COLLIN, A. M.,	<i>Professor of Law.</i>
FRANCIS M. BURDICK, A. M., LL. B.,	<i>Professor of Law.</i>
MOSES COIT TYLER, LL. D.,	<i>Professor of American Constitutional History and Law.</i>
HERBERT TUTTLE, A. M.,	<i>Professor of International Law and of English Constitutional History.</i>

NON-RESIDENT LECTURERS.

THE HON. FRANCIS M. FINCH, LL. D.,	<i>Of the New York Court of Appeals.</i>
THE HON. DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN, LL. D.,	<i>Of the New York City Bar.</i>
THE HON. BENJAMIN F. THURSTON, A. M.,	<i>Of the Providence Bar.</i>
GEORGE S. POTTER, ESQ.,	<i>Of the Buffalo Bar.</i>
ALBERT H. WALKER, LL. B.,	<i>Of the Hartford Bar.</i>
MARSHALL D. EWELL, M. D., LL. D.,	<i>Of the Chicago Bar.</i>

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

The School of Law of Cornell University was first opened for the admission of students September 23, 1887, and began its work with an enrolment of fifty-five, eleven Seniors and forty-four Juniors. The session for 1888-89 will open Monday, September 24, 1888.

GENERAL PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

It is the purpose of the Board of Trustees of the University to furnish through the School of Law such facilities for legal training as will commend themselves to the most favorable judgment of the profession. The Faculty of the School is composed of both resident and non-resident members. The resident members devote themselves regularly to the work of daily instruction. This is carried on by lectures and examinations, by oral text-book exposition and recitations, and by the study of leading cases. Instruction to the more advanced students by means of the study of leading cases is made a special feature of the School. An effort is made by the resident instructors, not only to teach with especial thoroughness the elements of the law, but also to give such practical training in the different methods of pleading and procedure as shall fit the student for the active work of the profession in any part of the country.

The instruction by the non-resident members of the Faculty is by lectures. Provision is made each year for at least six courses of lectures by eminent specialists in the profession, each course consisting of from four to ten lectures, according to the nature of the subject on which the lectures are given.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to the School must be at least eighteen years of age. If the person applying intends to be a candidate for the degree of LL. B. at the end of his course, he must have had a preliminary education equal to that required for registration as a student of law by the rules of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. This requirement consists of a thorough knowledge of arithmetic, English grammar, geography, orthography, American and English history and English composition. All applicants for admission who are candidates for a degree, except those hereinafter designated, will be required to pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects named. The examinations will be both oral and written, and the papers submitted by the applicants must show an accurate knowledge of English grammar and ordinary facility in English composition. Graduates of universities or colleges, graduates of reputable academies or high schools, and persons who have received the "law student's certificate" issued by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, will be admitted to the school without examination. But in order to be entitled to this privilege, the applicant should present to the Secretary of the School evidence that he comes within some one of the classes named, which should be in the form of a diploma or certificate or a certified copy thereof.

All applicants who are residents of the State of New York, and are not graduates of a college or university, should procure the "law student's certificate," issued by the Board of Regents, before presenting themselves for admission to the school.

It is very desirable that the student of law should have at least an elementary knowledge of the Latin language ; and while the Faculty do not feel that they can at this time require such knowledge as a prerequisite for

admission to the School, yet it is their purpose to add such requirement in the near future.

To entitle a person to admission to advanced standing as a member of the Senior Class, he must be at least nineteen years of age, must have had the required preliminary education, and must pass a satisfactory examination upon the subjects of the Junior Year or their equivalent. Attorneys at law, however, of any State are entitled to admission to the Senior Class, without examination, on the exhibition, at the opening of the college year, of their certificate of admission to the bar.

The regular examinations for admission and for advanced standing in the fall of 1888 will take place on Monday and Tuesday, September 24 and 25, in the Junior Lecture Room, Morrill Hall, beginning at nine o'clock in the morning and at two o'clock in the afternoon of each day. The examinations held at 9 o'clock will have reference to general education, and will be upon the subjects hereinbefore named. The examinations held at 2 o'clock will be upon legal subjects, and will be confined to candidates for advanced standing. Students desiring admission at other times than those mentioned must make special arrangements for examination with the Secretary of the School ; but no student will be admitted after the beginning of the term, unless, on examination, he shall show that, in addition to the requirements for admission, he has an amount of legal knowledge equivalent to what he might reasonably have been expected to acquire, had he joined the class at the beginning of the year.

Students who are not candidates for a degree will be admitted to the School without a preliminary examination, and will be permitted to take such work as they may desire, provided they satisfy the professors giving instruction in the subjects selected, that they are qualified to pursue them with profit to themselves.

PRIOR READING IN LAW.

The student is frequently solicitous as to whether or not it is desirable for him to acquire some general knowledge of legal principles before beginning his course in a school of law. It is difficult to lay down directions upon the subject that can be applied in all cases. The Faculty, however, are of the opinion that, for the first year, at least, more positive advancement will be made by students who before entering the School have read some of the more elementary works that are prepared especially for students than by those who begin the study here. But the Faculty understand very well the difficulty that most students outside of a law school experience in giving proper direction to their reading at the beginning; they do not, therefore, make it a condition of admission that there must have been some prior reading of the law.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction is a graded one, and extends through two years of nine months each. The members of the Junior Class are not allowed to attend the exercises of the Senior Class. The Faculty are of the opinion that the work assigned to the Juniors will be found to be fully sufficient to occupy their time during the college year, and that any attempt to do senior work would not be profitable. But the members of the Senior Class are encouraged to attend the exercises of the Junior Class so far as they may be able to do so without neglecting their regular work. It is thought that the review thereby secured will be of advantage to them. The foregoing directions apply only to the exercises conduct-

ed by the resident members of the Faculty. For the lectures of the non-resident members, both classes are brought together.

The following is a statement of the subjects upon which the students of the school receive instruction and are required to pass satisfactory examinations. The order in which the different subjects are to be taught and the number of hours to be given to each, are announced at the beginning of the college year by a printed schedule. The method by which instruction in each of the subjects is to be given, whether by lecture, by text-book exposition and recitation, or by the study of leading cases, is also announced at the same time and in the same manner.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Elementary Law.⁴ Contracts, including Agency.⁴ Criminal Law and Procedure.³ Torts.³ Domestic Relations.² The Law of Real Property,² (the subject begun). Evidence,⁴ (the subject begun). Common Law Pleading and Practice in Cases at Law.² Civil Procedure under the Codes,³ (the subject begun). English Constitutional History.⁶

SENIOR YEAR.

Private and Municipal Corporations.³ Wills and Administration.³ Mercantile Law, including Bills, Partnership, Sales, Suretyship, etc.⁴ Evidence.⁴ The Law of Real Property.² Equity Jurisprudence.² Equity Pleading and Procedure in State and in United States Courts.² Civil Procedure under the Codes.³ Practical Suggestions concerning the Preparation, Trial, and Argument of Causes.¹ Roman Law.⁴ International Law.⁶ American Constitutional History.⁵ American Constitutional Law.⁵

¹ By the Hon. Douglas Boardman ; ² by Professor Hutchins ; ³ by Professor Collin ; ⁴ by Professor Burdick ; ⁵ by Professor Tyler ; ⁶ by Professor Tuttle.

COURSES OF SPECIAL LECTURES.

Lectures upon the following subjects will be given by the non-resident members of the Faculty :

1. The Statute of Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyances, (two courses).

The Hon. Francis M. Finch, LL. D., of the New York Court of Appeals.

2. The Congress of the United States, its Constitution and Powers, including the Constitution and Powers of the separate Houses.

The Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, LL. D., of the New York City Bar.

3. The Law of Shipping and Admiralty and the Law of Marine Insurance, (two courses).

George S. Potter, Esq., of the Buffalo Bar.

4. The Patent Laws of the United States, (two courses).

The Hon. Benjamin F. Thurston, A. M., of the Providence Bar.

Albert H. Walker, LL. B., of the Hartford Bar.

5. Medical Jurisprudence.

Marshall D. Ewell, M. D., LL. D., of the Chicago Bar.

AMOUNT OF REQUIRED WORK.

The regular class instruction of the School is at no time less than fifteen hours per week.

THE UNIVERSITY COURT.

A session of the University Court is held, as a rule, each week during the school year. The resident members of the Law Faculty constitute the Court, and sit together for the hearing of causes. All opinions of the Court are in writing, and are placed on file in the Law Library.

The hearings in this Court are conducted upon the hypothesis that certain facts are true, the only questions open to discussion being the principles of law that should be applied to the facts. The student having obtained from the Faculty a statement of facts, is required to prepare pleadings and to draw up a brief in which the principles of law applicable to the case must be clearly stated under appropriate divisions, and sustained by the citation of such authorities as he intends to rely upon in the oral argument. The pleadings are submitted to the professor having in charge the subject of pleading and procedure, who calls attention to such errors as may exist, and gives such practical information as he may deem advisable.

The effort of the Faculty is to make *practical* lawyers, to teach both the principles of the law, and how to apply them. To this end, the University Court is made the forum for the discussion of such practical questions as most frequently arise in a professional career at the bar ; and, so far as it can be used for that purpose, it is made a means of familiarizing the student with matters of pleading and practice and with the general routine of court work.

ELOCUTION.

A professor of Elocution and Oratory is employed by the University, and such of the students of law as may so elect may take advantage of the courses offered.

EXAMINATIONS, THESES, ETC.

At the end of each term the members of both classes are subjected to oral and written examinations upon the work of the term. Promotion of the student to full standing in his class at the subsequent term is dependent upon the manner in which he passes the examinations upon the subjects of the previous term. And the Faculty do not hesitate to drop a student from the rolls at

any time during the year on becoming satisfied that such student is neglecting his work and is not complying with the requirements of the School.

Each member of the Senior Class who is a candidate for a degree, is required to prepare and deposit with the Faculty, at least one month before graduation, a thesis, not less than forty folios in length, upon some legal topic selected by himself and approved by the Faculty. The production must be satisfactory in matter, form, and style ; and the student presenting it is examined upon it.

At the end of the Senior year, all candidates for graduation are required to pass satisfactory oral and written examinations on all of the subjects of the course.

TERMS OF GRADUATION.

Students who have received the full course of instruction, performed all required exercises, and passed the regular examinations, are admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Students admitted to advanced standing are entitled to all the privileges of the class of which they become members.

CERTIFICATES OF ATTENDANCE.

When a person is connected with the School for a period not entitling him to graduate, he may on application to the Secretary, receive, instead of a diploma, an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance and the degree of his attainments.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

There are certain text-books that the student must have for class-room work. The number, however, is limited. Notice is given at the opening of the year of the books that will be needed for this purpose. While

the student is not obliged to provide himself with more than the limited number of books used for class-room instruction, as all the leading law treatises are found in the library of the School, yet it will, in the opinion of the Faculty, greatly facilitate his labor, if he can have at hand at all times standard works upon the more important branches of the law. Such books will be found essential in subsequent practice. A selection may be made from the following list. The members of the Faculty always hold themselves in readiness to aid the student in making judicious selections.

Contracts.—Parsons, Anson, Metcalf, Pollock, Bishop.

Bailments.—Schouler, Edwards, Story.

Sales.—Benjamin, Blackburn.

Domestic Relations.—Schouler or Reeves on the Domestic Relations; Schouler on Husband and Wife; Bishop on Marriage and Divorce; Bishop on Married Women; Cord on Married Women; Macdonnell on Master and Servant; Simpson on Infants.

Corporations.—Angell and Ames, Field, Morawetz, Taylor; Dillon on Municipal Corporations; Thompson on Liability of Stockholders.

Bills and Notes.—Byles, Chalmers, Parsons; Daniels on Negotiable Instruments; Edwards on Bills and Notes; Bigelow's Leading cases; Ames's Leading cases.

Torts.—Cooley, Bigelow, Addison; Wharton on Negligence.

Evidence.—Greenleaf on Evidence; Best's Principles of Evidence; Stephen's Digest of Law of Evidence; Wharton or Starkie on Evidence; Rogers on Expert Testimony; Roscoe's Criminal Evidence.

Real Property.—Williams, Washburne, Tiedeman, Boone, Willard.

Partnership.—Lindley, Parsons, Bates, Pollock.

Wills and Administration of Estates.—Redfield on Wills; Jarman on Wills (Randolph & Talcott's or Bigelow's edition); Hawkins on Construction of Wills; Schouler on Wills; Williams on Executors.

Common Carriers.—Hutchinson on Carriers ; Thompson on Passenger Carriers ; Redfield or Pierce on Railways.

Equity.—Pomeroy's or Story's Equity Jurisprudence ; Snell's, Bisham's or Adams's Equity.

Criminal Law.—Harris, Bishop, Wharton, May, Washburn ; Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law ; Stephen's History of the Criminal Law.

Pleading.—Gould, Stephen, Chitty, Heard ; Bliss on Code Pleading ; Story's Equity Pleading ; Pomeroy on Remedial Rights.

Agency.—Evans, Story, Wharton.

Damages.—Sutherland, Sedgwick.

Mortgages.—Jones, Thomas.

Insurance.—May on Insurance ; Wood on Fire Insurance ; Bliss on Life Insurance ; Arnold on Marine Insurance.

Shipping and Admiralty.—Abbott, Conkling, Desty.

Easements.—Goddard, Washburn.

Taxation.—Cooley, Burroughs, Desty.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Ewell, Wharton and Stillé, Beck.

Constitutional History.—Hallam's Constitutional History of England (1485-1760) ; May's Constitutional History of England (1760-1870) ; Yonge's Constitutional History of England (1760-1860) ; Stubb's Constitutional History of England ; Bagehot's English Constitution ; Gneist's English Constitutional History ; Curtis's History of the Constitution of the United States ; Bancroft's History of the Constitution of the United States ; Von Holst's Constitutional History of the United States.

Constitutional and Statute Law.—Pomeroy's Introduction to the Constitutional Law of the U. S. ; Von Holst's Constitutional Law of U. S. ; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law ; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations ; Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States ; Sedgwick on Constitutional and Statutory Law ; Jameson's Constitutional Conventions ; Bishop's Written Law ; Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes ; Farrar's Manual of the Constitution of the U. S. ; Stearns' Concordance to the Constitution of the U. S.

Jurisprudence.—Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence ; Austin's Lectures on Jurisprudence ; Lorimer's Principles of Jurisprudence ; Amos on the Science of Law.

International Law.—Wheaton's Elements of International Law ; Woolsey's Introduction to International Law ; Hall's International Law ; Davis' International Law ; Story's Conflict of Laws.

Roman Law.—Morey's Outlines of Roman Law ; Hadley's Introduction to Roman Law ; Mackenzie's Roman Law ; Moyle's Justinian ; Roby's Introduction to the Digest ; Muirhead's Roman Law.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Special facilities are offered to students desiring to supplement their work in law with studies in history and political science. The instruction given in the President White School of History and Political Science may be taken as elective work by students in the School of Law. The courses of the School embrace instruction in the various branches of constitutional and political history, as well as in the history of political and municipal institutions. That the authorities of the University place a value upon such work, and desire to encourage it, is indicated by the following resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees at a meeting held January 19, 1887 :

Resolved, That for the purpose of making the Department of History and Political Science as completely available as is practicable to the students of the Law School, the following provisions be, and are hereby authorized :

1. That any student who, in addition to his course in the Law School, shall pursue studies in the Department of History and Political Science amounting to at least three hours a week during two years, and shall pass creditably the regular examinations in the same, in addition to the requisite examinations in the Law School, may, upon

the creditable completion of the course in law, and on the recommendation of the Faculty of Law, and the Professors of History and Political Science, be accorded the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*.

2. That any graduate of this, or of any other reputable college or University, who in addition to the regular course of studies in the Law School shall, with the approval of the Faculty of Law, and the Professors of History and Political Science, carry on studies in the Department of History and Political Science, to the extent of at least five hours a week during two full years, and pass creditable examinations in the same, in addition to his examinations in the Law School, may, on the recommendation of the Faculty of the Law School, and of the Professors of History and Political Science, be admitted to the second degree in Arts, Philosophy, Science, or Letters, as the case may be, as well as to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The following are the courses of instruction in the School of History and Political Science that are open to properly qualified law students. Each course extends through the year unless otherwise indicated. The numbering of the courses is that given in the University Register for 1887-88, at pp. 92-94.

2. Private, political, and legal antiquities of the ancient Greeks. W., Fr., 11. The first two terms will be devoted to the study of the private life of the Greeks, assisted by lantern views, illustrative of ancient monuments. The third term will be given to a discussion of the political and legal institutions of Athens and Sparta. Professor WHEELER. Courses 2 and 3 will be given in alternate years.

3. Private life of the Romans. A systematic treatment, with illustrations by lantern views, photography, etc., from the remains of ancient art, and in particular from the results of excavations in Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Rome. Fall and Winter terms. T., Th., 11. Professor HALE. Courses 3 and 2 will be given in alternate years.

4. Political and social history of England and Continental Europe during the Middle Ages. M., W., Fr., 11. Mr. BURR.

5. Political and social history of Continental Europe from the Renaissance to the French Revolution. T., Th. and S., 11. MR. BURR.

9. Constitutional and political history of America from the close of the Revolution to the outbreak of the Civil War. Lectures. M., W., Fr., 8. Professor TYLER.

10. American Historical Seminary. The examination of unsettled problems in American constitutional and political history. Junior section. T., 4.30 to 6 ; Senior and Graduate section, Th., 4.30 to 6. Professor TYLER. Designed for advanced students, and open only to those who, on application to the Professor in charge, evince proper qualifications.

11. The History of Political and Municipal Institutions. Lectures. Fall term, The Elements of Political Science ; Winter term, Comparative Modern Political Methods ; Spring term, History and Principles of Municipal Administration. M., W., 11. Professor TUTTLE.

12. The Growth of the English Constitution. Th., 12. Professor TUTTLE.

13. International Law and Diplomacy. Lectures. T., 12. Professor TUTTLE. Designed for Juniors and Seniors and for students of the School of Law.

14. The Literature of Political Science. Lectures. F., 11. Professor TUTTLE.

15. Historic Achievements in Statesmanship. Lectures. F., 11. Professor TUTTLE. This course will be given alternately with course 14.

16. General Seminary. The examination of obscure Political and Historical Questions. Th., 4.30 to 6. Professor TUTTLE.

17. The Elements of Political Economy. Lectures. M., W., 12. Lectures and Examinations. F., 12. Mr. HODDER. Designed for Sophomores and Juniors.

18. Unsettled Problems in Political Economy and Finance. Advanced Course, open only to students who have had course 17 or its equivalent. Lectures and Examinations. T., Th., 8.

19. Social Science, embracing the History and Management of Industrial, Charitable, and Penal Institutions. T., Th., 3.30.

20. Economic Seminary for the Examination of obscure economic questions. Two hours a week. Open only to advanced students on application to the Professor in charge. T., 3.30-5.30. Mr. HODDER.

21. The History and Significance of the Roman Law. Professor BURDICK.

MATERIAL EQUIPMENT.

ROOMS.

For the purposes of the School of Law ample accommodations are provided in Morrill Hall. Besides a sufficient number of lecture rooms, there are offices for the several professors, and rooms for the Law Library.

LIBRARY.

The books in this collection number between 5,000 and 6,000 volumes, all of which are accessible to students of the School. The General Library of the University which is open to use by students of the School of Law, consists of more than 62,000 volumes, besides the 30,000 volumes constituting the President White Library of History and Political Science, recently presented to the University.

GYMNASIUM.

The University has a well equipped gymnasium. The main portion is of brick, one hundred and fifty feet long, sixty feet wide and fifty feet high. The Annex, joining the main hall, on the south, is a two-storied wooden building, having an area of fifty-two by thirty-eight feet. The main building, with the exception of a small portion that is set apart for an office and military store-room, is used for gymnastics and military drill. Here is to be found a carefully chosen supply of the most improved gymnastic apparatus and appliances for individual and class work. The hall is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and, it is believed, gives the largest clear space for floor room of any gymnasium in the country. The Annex contains on the lower floor the offices of the Department of Physical Culture, faculty dressing-room, general bath and dressing-rooms, lavatory, closets and general repair room. The upper floor is entirely given

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Room, board, lights, fuel, and laundry, about		200.00
Text-books, etc., about	- - - - -	25.00
		<hr/>
Total,	- - - - -	\$ 300.00

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“ “	24.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL.
“ “	24.—REGISTRATION OF MATRICULATED STUDENTS.
“ “	25.—INTRODUCTORY LECTURE TO BOTH CLASSES,
“ “	26.—INSTRUCTION BEGINS.
“ NOVEMBER	—.—RECESS ON THANKSGIVING DAY.
“ DECEMBER	16-23.—TERM EXAMINATIONS.
“ “	23.—TERM CLOSES.
1890—JANUARY	3.—WINTER TERM OPENS.
“ “	11.—FOUNDER'S DAY.—RECESS
“ FEBRUARY	22.—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—RECESS.
“ MARCH	14-21.—TERM EXAMINATIONS.
“ “	21.—TERM CLOSES.
“ APRIL	1.—SPRING TERM OPENS.
“ JUNE	6-13.—TERM AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.
“ “	19—COMMENCEMENT.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

FACULTY.

RESIDENT FACULTY.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D.,	<i>President.</i>
THE HON. DOUGLAS BOARDMAN, A. M.,	<i>Dean.</i>
HARRY B. HUTCHINS, PH. B.,	<i>Professor of Law, and Secretary.</i>
CHARLES A. COLLIN, A. M.,	<i>Professor of Law.</i>
FRANCIS M. BURDICK, A. M., LL. B.,	<i>Professor of Law.</i>
MOSES COIT TYLER, LL. D.,	<i>Professor of American Constitutional History and Law.</i>
HERBERT TUTTLE, A. M.,	<i>Professor of International Law and of English Constitutional History.</i>

NON-RESIDENT LECTURERS.

THE HON. FRANCIS M. FINCH, LL. D.,	<i>Of the New York Court of Appeals.</i>
THE HON. DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN, LL. D.,	<i>Of the New York City Bar.</i>
THE HON. BENJAMIN F. THURSTON, A. M.,	<i>Of the Providence Bar.</i>
GEORGE S. POTTER, ESQ.,	<i>Of the Buffalo Bar.</i>
ALBERT H. WALKER, LL. B.,	<i>Of the Hartford Bar.</i>
MARSHALL D. EWELL, M. D., LL. D.,	<i>Of the Chicago Bar.</i>
THE HON. ORLOW W. CHAPMAN,	<i>Of the Binghamton Bar.</i>
GOODWIN BROWN, ESQ.,	<i>Of the Albany Bar.</i>

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

The School of Law of Cornell University was first opened for the admission of students September 23, 1887, and began its work with an enrolment of fifty-five. The attendance of the present year is eighty-five. The session for 1889-90 will open Monday, September 23, 1889.

GENERAL PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

It is the purpose of the Board of Trustees of the University to furnish through the School of Law such facilities for legal training as will commend themselves to the most favorable judgment of the profession. The Faculty of the School is composed of both resident and non-resident members. The resident members devote themselves regularly to the work of daily instruction. This is carried on by lectures and examinations, by oral text-book exposition and recitations, and by the study of leading cases. Instruction to the more advanced students by means of the study of leading cases is made a special feature of the School. An effort is made by the resident instructors, not only to teach with especial thoroughness the elements of the law, but also to give such practical training in the different methods of pleading and procedure as shall fit the student for the active work of the profession in any part of the country.

The instruction by the non-resident members of the Faculty is by lectures. Provision is made each year for at least six courses of lectures by eminent specialists in the profession, each course consisting of from four to ten lectures, according to the nature of the subject on which the lectures are given.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to the School must be at least eighteen years of age. If the person applying intends to be a candidate for the degree of LL. B. at the end of his course, he must have had a preliminary education equal to that required for registration as a student of law by the rules of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. This requirement consists of a thorough knowledge of arithmetic, English grammar, geography, orthography, American and English history and English composition. All applicants for admission who are candidates for a degree, except those hereinafter designated, will be required to pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects named. The examinations will be both oral and written, and the papers submitted by the applicants must show an accurate knowledge of English grammar and ordinary facility in English composition. Graduates of universities or colleges, graduates of reputable academies or high schools, and persons who have received the "law student's certificate" issued by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, will be admitted to the school without examination. But in order to be entitled to this privilege, the applicant should present to the Secretary of the School evidence that he comes within some one of the classes named, which should be in the form of a diploma or certificate or a certified copy thereof.

All applicants who are residents of the State of New York, and are not graduates of a college or university, should procure the "law student's certificate," issued by the Board of Regents, before presenting themselves for admission to the school.

It is very desirable that the student of law should have at least an elementary knowledge of the Latin language ; and while the Faculty do not feel that they can

at this time require such knowledge as a prerequisite for admission to the School, yet it is their purpose to add such requirement in the near future.

To entitle a person to admission to advanced standing as a member of the Senior Class, he must be at least nineteen years of age, must have had the required preliminary education, and must pass a satisfactory examination upon the subjects of the Junior Year or their equivalent. Attorneys at law, however, of any State are entitled to admission to the Senior Class, without examination, on the exhibition, at the opening of the college year, of their certificate of admission to the bar.

The regular examinations for admission and for advanced standing in the fall of 1889 will take place on Tuesday, September 24, in the Junior Lecture Room, Morrill Hall, beginning at nine o'clock in the morning and at two o'clock in the afternoon. The examinations held at 9 o'clock will have reference to general education, and will be upon the subjects hereinbefore named. The examinations held at 2 o'clock will be upon legal subjects, and will be confined to candidates for advanced standing. Students desiring admission at other times than those mentioned must make special arrangements for examination with the Secretary of the School ; but no student will be admitted after the beginning of the term, unless, on examination, he shall show that, in addition to the requirements for admission, he has an amount of legal knowledge equivalent to what he might reasonably have been expected to acquire, had he joined the class at the beginning of the year.

Students who are not candidates for a degree will be admitted to the School without a preliminary examination, and will be permitted to take such work as they may desire, provided they satisfy the professors giving instruction in the subjects selected, that they are qualified to pursue them with profit to themselves.

PRIOR READING IN LAW.

The student is frequently solicitous as to whether or not it is desirable for him to acquire some general knowledge of legal principles before beginning his course in a school of law. It is difficult to lay down directions upon the subject that can be applied in all cases. The Faculty, however, are of the opinion that, for the first year, at least, more positive advancement will be made by students who before entering the School have read some of the more elementary works that are prepared especially for students than by those who begin the study here. But the Faculty understand very well the difficulty that most students outside of a law school experience in giving proper direction to their reading at the beginning ; they do not, therefore, make it a condition of admission that there must have been some prior reading of the law.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction is a graded one, and extends through two years of nine months each. The members of the Junior Class are not allowed to attend the exercises of the Senior Class. The Faculty are of the opinion that the work assigned to the Juniors will be found to be fully sufficient to occupy their time and that any attempt to do Senior work would not be profitable. But the members of the Senior Class are encouraged to attend the exercises of the Junior Class so far as they may be able to do so without neglecting their regular work. It is thought that the review thereby secured will be of advantage to them. The foregoing directions apply only to the exercises conducted by the

resident members of the Faculty. For the lectures of the non-resident members, both classes are brought together.

The following is a statement of the subjects upon which the students of the school receive instruction and are required to pass satisfactory examinations. The order in which the different subjects are to be taught and the number of hours to be given to each, are announced at the beginning of the university year by a printed schedule. The method by which instruction in each of the subjects is to be given, whether by lecture, by text-book exposition and recitation, or by the study of leading cases, is also announced at the same time and in the same manner.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Elementary Law (Blackstone).⁴ Contracts, including Agency.⁴ Criminal Law and Procedure.³ Torts.³ Domestic Relations.² The Law of Real Property,² (the subject begun.) Evidence,⁴ (the subject begun.) Common Law Pleading and Practice in Cases at Law.² Civil Procedure under the Codes,³ (the subject begun.) English Constitutional History.⁶

SENIOR YEAR.

Private and Municipal Corporations.³ Wills and Administration.³ Mercantile Law, including Bills, Partnership, Sales, Suretyship, etc.⁴ Evidence.⁴ The Law of Real Property.² Equity Jurisprudence.² Equity Pleading and Procedure in State and in United States Courts.² Civil Procedure under the Codes.³ Practical Suggestions concerning the Preparation, Trial, and Argument of Causes.¹ Roman Law.⁴ International Law.⁶ American Constitutional History.⁵ American Constitutional Law.⁵

¹ By the Hon. Douglas Boardman; ² by Professor Hutchins; ³ by Professor Collin; ⁴ by Professor Burdick; ⁵ by Professor Tyler; ⁶ by Professor Tuttle.

COURSES OF SPECIAL LECTURES.

Lectures upon the following subjects are given by the non-resident members of the Faculty :

1. The Statute of Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyances, (two courses).

The Hon. Francis M. Finch, LL. D., of the New York Court of Appeals.

2. The Executive—its Place and Powers—under the Constitution.

The Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, LL. D., of the New York City Bar.

3. The Law of Shipping and Admiralty and the Law of Marine Insurance, (two courses).

George S. Potter, Esq., of the Buffalo Bar.

4. The Patent Laws of the United States, (two courses).

The Hon. Benjamin F. Thurston, A. M., of the Providence Bar.

Albert H. Walker, LL. B., of the Hartford Bar.

5. Medical Jurisprudence.

Marshall D. Ewell, M. D., LL. D., of the Chicago Bar.

6. The Law of Life Insurance.

The Hon. Orlow W. Chapman, of the Binghamton Bar.

7. Extradition.

Goodwin Brown, Esq., of the Albany Bar.

AMOUNT OF REQUIRED WORK.

The regular class instruction of the School is at no time less than fifteen hours per week.

THE UNIVERSITY COURT.

A session of the University Court is held, as a rule, each week during the school year. The resident members of the Law Faculty constitute the Court, and sit together for the hearing of causes. All opinions of the

Court are in writing, and are placed on file in the Law Library.

The hearings in this Court are conducted upon the hypothesis that certain facts are true, the only questions open to discussion being the principles of law that should be applied to the facts. The student having obtained from the Faculty a statement of facts, is required to prepare pleadings and to draw up a brief in which the principles of law applicable to the case must be clearly stated under appropriate divisions, and sustained by the citation of such authorities as he intends to rely upon in the oral argument. The pleadings are submitted to the professor having in charge the subject of pleading and procedure, who calls attention to such errors as may exist, and gives such practical information as he may deem advisable.

The effort of the Faculty is to make *practical* lawyers, to teach both the principles of the law, and how to apply them. To this end, the University Court is made the forum for the discussion of such practical questions as most frequently arise in a professional career at the bar ; and, so far as it can be used for that purpose, it is made a means of familiarizing the student with matters of pleading and practice and with the general routine of court work.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

A professor of Elocution and Oratory is employed by the University, and such of the students of law as may so elect may take advantage of the courses offered.

EXAMINATIONS, THESES, ETC.

At the end of each term the members of both classes are subjected to oral and written examinations upon the work of the term. Promotion of the student to full standing in his class at the subsequent term is depend-

ent upon the manner in which he passes the examinations upon the subjects of the previous term. And the Faculty do not hesitate to drop a student from the rolls at any time during the year on becoming satisfied that such student is neglecting his work and is not complying with the requirements of the School.

Each member of the Senior Class who is a candidate for a degree, is required to prepare and deposit with the Faculty, at least one month before graduation, a thesis, not less than forty folios in length, upon some legal topic selected by himself and approved by the Faculty. The production must be satisfactory in matter, form, and style; and the student presenting it is examined upon it.

At the end of the Senior year,* all candidates for graduation are required to pass satisfactory oral and written examinations on all of the subjects of the course.

TERMS OF GRADUATION.

Students who have received the full course of instruction, performed all required exercises, and passed the regular examinations, are admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Students admitted to advanced standing are entitled to all the privileges of the class of which they become members.

CERTIFICATES OF ATTENDANCE.

When a person is connected with the School for a period not entitling him to graduate, he may on application to the Secretary, receive, instead of a diploma, an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance and the degree of his attainments.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

There are certain text-books that the student must have for class-room work. The number, however, is limited. Notice is given at the opening of the year of

the books that will be needed for this purpose. While the student is not obliged to provide himself with more than the limited number of books used for class-room instruction, as all the leading law treatises are found in the library of the School, yet it will, in the opinion of the Faculty, greatly facilitate his labor, if he can have at hand at all times standard works upon the more important branches of the law. Such books will be found essential in subsequent practice. A selection may be made from the following list. The members of the Faculty always hold themselves in readiness to aid the student in making judicious selections.

Contracts.—Parsons, Anson, Metcalf, Pollock, Bishop.

Bailments.—Schouler, Edwards, Story.

Sales.—Benjamin, Blackburn.

Domestic Relations.—Schouler or Reeves on the Domestic Relations; Schouler on Husband and Wife; Bishop on Marriage and Divorce; Bishop on Married Women; Cord on Married Women; Macdonnell on Master and Servant; Simpson on Infants.

Corporations.—Angel and Ames, Field, Morawetz, Taylor; Dillon on Municipal Corporations; Thompson on Liability of Stockholders.

Bills and Notes.—Byles, Chalmers, Parsons; Daniels on Negotiable Instruments; Edwards on Bills and Notes; Bigelow's Leading cases; Ames's Leading cases.

Torts.—Cooley, Bigelow, Addison; Wharton on Negligence.

Evidence.—Greenleaf on Evidence; Best's Principles of Evidence; Stephen's Digest of Law of Evidence; Wharton or Starkie on Evidence; Rogers on Expert Testimony; Roscoe's Criminal Evidence.

Real Property.—Williams, Washburn, Tiedeman, Boone, Willard.

Partnership.—Lindley, Parsons, Bates, Pollock.

Wills and Administration of Estates.—Redfield on Wills; Jarman on Wills (Randolph & Talcott's or Bigelow's edition); Hawkins on the Construction of Wills; Schouler on Wills; Williams on Executors.

Common Carriers.—Hutchinson on Carriers ; Thompson on Passenger Carriers ; Redfield or Pierce on Railways.

Equity.—Pomeroy's or Story's Equity Jurisprudence ; Snell's, Bispham's or Adams Equity.

Criminal Law.—Harris, Bishop, Wharton, May, Washburn ; Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law ; Stephen's History of the Criminal Law.

Pleading.—Gould, Stephen, Chitty ; Bliss on Code Pleading ; Story's Equity Pleading ; Pomeroy on Remedial Rights.

Agency.—Evans, Story, Wharton.

Damages.—Sutherland, Sedgwick.

Mortgages.—Jones, Thomas.

Insurance.—May on Insurance ; Wood on Fire Insurance ; Bliss on Life Insurance ; Arnold on Marine Insurance.

Shipping and Admiralty.—Abbott, Conkling, Desty.

Easements.—Goddard, Washburn.

Taxation.—Cooley, Burrows, Desty.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Tidy's Legal Medicine, Wharton and Stillé, Beck, Ewell.

Constitutional History.—Hallam's Constitutional History of England (1485-1760) ; May's Constitutional History of England (1760-1870) ; Yonge's Constitutional History of England (1760-1860) ; Stubb's Constitutional History of England ; Bagehot's English Constitution ; Gneist's English Constitutional History ; Curtis's History of the Constitution of the United States ; Bancroft's History of the Constitution of the United States ; Von Holst's Constitutional History of the United States.

Constitutional and Statute Law.—Pomeroy's Introduction to the Constitutional Law of the U. S. ; Von Holst's Constitutional Law of U. S. ; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law ; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations ; Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States ; Sedgwick on Constitutional and Statutory Law ; Jameson's Constitutional Conventions ; Bishop's Written Law ; Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes ; Farrar's Manual of the Constitution of the U. S. ; Stearn's Concordance to the Constitution of the U. S.

Jurisprudence.—Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence; Austin's Lectures on Jurisprudence; Lorimer's Principles of Jurisprudence; Amos on the Science of Law.

International Law.—Wheaton's Elements of International Law; Woolsey's Introduction to International Law; Hall's International Law; Davis' International Law; Story's Conflict of Laws.

Roman Law.—Morey's Outlines of Roman Law; Hadley's Introduction to Roman Law; Mackenzie's Roman Law; Moyle's Justinian; Roby's Introduction to the Digest; Muirhead's Roman Law.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Special facilities are offered to students desiring to supplement their work in law with studies in history and political science. The instruction given in the President White School of History and Political Science may be taken as elective work by students in the School of Law. The courses of the School embrace instruction in the various branches of constitutional and political history, as well as in the history of political and municipal institutions.

It has been provided by resolution of the Board of Trustees that any student who, in addition to his course in the School of Law, shall pursue studies in history and political science amounting to at least four hours a week during two years, and shall pass creditably the regular examinations in the same, in addition to the required examinations in the School of Law, may, upon the creditable completion of the course in law, and on the recommendation of the Faculty of law and the Professors of History and Political Science, be accorded the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*.

The following are the courses of instruction in the School of History and Political Science that are open to

properly qualified law students. Each course extends through the year unless otherwise indicated. It should be noted that courses 11, 14, 15, and 23 are required courses for law students. The numbering of the courses is that given in the University Register for 1888-89, at pp. 96-98.

2. Private, political, and legal antiquities of the ancient Greeks. W., Fr., 11. The first two terms will be devoted to the study of the private life of the Greeks, assisted by lantern views, illustrative of ancient monuments. The third term will be given to a discussion of the political and legal institutions of Athens and Sparta. Professor WHEELER. Courses 2 and 3 will be given in alternate years.

3. Private life of the Romans. A systematic treatment, with illustrations by lantern views, photography, etc., from the remains of ancient art, and in particular from the results of excavations in Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Rome. Fall and Winter terms. T., Th., 11. Professor HALE. Courses 3 and 2 will be given in alternate years.

4. The Political and Social History of Europe during the Middle Ages. Lectures and examinations. M., W., F., 8. Professor BURR.

5. The Political and Social History of Europe from the Renaissance to the French Revolution. Lectures and examinations. T., Th., S., 9. Professor BURR. Courses 5 and 7 are given in alternate years.

6. The Political and Social History of England from the Saxon Invasion to the close of the Napoleonic wars. Lectures and examinations, three times each week. Professor BURR.

7. The Political and Social History of Europe from the outbreak of the French Revolution to the Franco-German war of 1870. Lectures and examinations. T., Th., S., 9. Professor BURR, President ADAMS and ex-President WHITE.

8. American History from the Earliest Discovery to the End of the War for Independence. Lectures and recitations. T., Th., 3.30. Professor TYLER.

9. American History from the End of the War for Independence to the End of the War for the Union. Lectures and recitations. T., Th., 3.30. Professor TYLER. Courses 8 and 9 will be given in alternate years.

10. American Historical Seminary for Juniors. The investigation of historical subjects by study of the sources. T., 4.30 to 6. Professor TYLER.
11. American Constitutional History, and American Constitutional Law. Lectures and examinations. M., W., F., 8. Professor TYLER.
12. American Historical Seminary for Seniors and Graduates. The original investigation of subjects in American Constitutional History. Th., 4.30 to 6. Professor TYLER. Designed for advanced students, and open only to those who, on application, evince proper qualifications.
13. The History of Political and Municipal Institutions. Lectures. Fall term, the Elements of Political Science; Winter term, Comparative Modern Political Methods; Spring term, History and Principles of Municipal Administration. M., W., 11. Professor TUTTLE.
14. The Growth of the English Constitution. Lectures. Th., 11. Professor TUTTLE.
15. International Law and Diplomacy. Lectures. T., 11. Professor TUTTLE.
16. The Literature of Political Science. Lectures. F., 11. Professor TUTTLE.
17. Historic Achievements in Statesmanship. Lectures. F., 11. Professor TUTTLE. This course will be given alternately with course 16.
18. General Seminary. The examination of obscure Political and Historical Questions. Th., 4.30 to 6. Professor TUTTLE.
19. The Elements of Political Economy. Lectures, M., W., 8. Lectures and examinations, F., 8. Professor ANDREWS.
20. (1) The Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics of Political Economy, with attention to the Historical Emergence of the Main Economic Doctrines. (2) Finance. Lectures and examinations. T., Th., 8. Professor ANDREWS.
21. Economic Seminary for the Examination of important and Difficult Questions in General Economic Monetary Sciences. M., 4.30-6. Professor ANDREWS.

22. Social Science, including the History and Management of Charitable and Penal Institutions. Th., 3.30. Professor COLLIN.

23. Roman Law. Its growth ; its characteristic features ; its influence on modern legal systems, and its contributions to the principles of comparative jurisprudence. Lectures and examinations. M., 3.30. Professor BURDICK.

GRADUATE INSTRUCTION.

Graduate instruction will hereafter be offered by the Faculty of the School of Law with a view of giving to the student who is inclined to spend a longer period at a law school than that required for the baccalaureate degree an opportunity to add to his legal acquirements either by further general study or by pursuing special lines of legal investigation. It is believed that the graduate work herein proposed will meet the needs *first*, of those who desire to devote an additional year, under the direction of teachers, to the general study of the law, *secondly*, of those who purpose making a specialty in practice of some particular branch of the law, and who wish to take advanced preparatory work in the line of the specialty chosen, and *thirdly*, of those who have in view the study of the law as a science and who desire to become familiar with the sources and philosophy of our jurisprudence. Provision will be made for advanced instruction and study in the following subjects, according to the scheme hereinafter set forth : Contracts ; Mercantile Law ; Corporations ; Railroad Law ; Insurance Law ; The Law of Real Property ; Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity ; Domestic Relations ; Admiralty ; Roman Law ; American Constitutional History ; American Constitutional Law ; English Constitutional History ; English Constitutional Law ; Comparative Jurisprudence ; General Jurisprudence ; Political and Social Science.

The graduate work will be under the immediate supervision of the resident members of the Faculty, and will be conducted in substantially the following manner : Each student at the opening of the university year will be required to select three subjects to which the work of the year will be devoted. One of these he will designate as his *major* subject. To this he will be expected to give his best energies, making his investigations therein thorough, comprehensive and exhaustive. To the other subjects, known as *minors*, he will give such attention as his time will permit. It is expected that his work in the minor lines will be of a more general character and, although thorough so far as prosecuted, will be less extended than that given to the major subject. By special permission from the Faculty, a student may devote all his time to one subject. Each student will be under the special guidance of the professors in whose departments his subjects lie. He will receive from each full instruction as to the questions to be investigated and as to the nature and direction of his work and also such individual assistance as may be needed from time to time during the progress of his studies. Periodical reports and examinations upon work assigned will be required, at which times the professor in charge will go over carefully with the student the ground covered since the last report, making such criticisms and suggestions as may be necessary. In a word, the scheme proposed contemplates independent investigations by the student in the lines chosen, under the immediate direction and supervision of the different members of the Faculty.

In addition to the foregoing, each student will be required to prepare a thesis upon some question connected with his *major* subject. This production must be scholarly in character and exhaustive in its subject matter, and the author must be prepared to defend the positions taken therein..

Graduate students will be expected to attend all non-resident courses of lectures given before the School, and in making provision for such courses, their needs will be kept specially in view.

The instruction herein provided for will cover one year. In order to take advantage of it, the student must be actually in residence at the University during the year.

The work will be open to the graduates of this or any law school of recognized standing. Tuition is free.

At the end of the year each student will be examined separately upon all the work that has been assigned to him. This examination will be both written and oral, and will be especially thorough and searching in character.

The degree of Master of Law will be conferred upon all who complete in a creditable manner the work of the graduate year.

MATERIAL EQUIPMENT.

ROOMS.

For the purposes of the School of Law ample accommodations are provided in Morrill Hall. Besides a sufficient number of lecture rooms, there are offices for the several professors, and rooms for the Law Library.

LIBRARIES.

The Law Library of the University contains about 7,000 volumes at the present time. All sets of reports are kept up to date ; and material additions to the col-

lection are constantly being made by the way of purchase and gift. The books of this Library are at all times accessible to students of the School. The General Library of the University, which is also open to use by students in the School of Law, contains about ninety-eight thousand seven hundred volumes, besides twenty-six thousand pamphlets. This includes the President White Library of History and Political Science, containing about thirty thousand volumes and ten thousand pamphlets presented to the University in 1887 by Ex-President Andrew D. White.

GYMNASIUM.

The University has a well equipped gymnasium. The main portion is of brick, one hundred and fifty feet long, sixty feet wide and fifty feet high. The Annex, joining the main hall on the south, is a two-storied wooden building, having an area of fifty-two by thirty-eight feet. The main building, with the exception of a small portion that is set apart for an office and military store-room, is used for gymnastics and military drill. Here is to be found a carefully chosen supply of the most improved gymnastic apparatus and appliances for individual and class work. The hall is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and, it is believed, gives the largest clear space for floor room of any gymnasium in the country. The Annex contains on the lower floor the offices of the Department of Physical Culture, faculty dressing-room, general bath and dressing-rooms, lavatory, closets and general repair room. The upper floor is entirely given up to a dressing-room, which contains locker accommodations for five hundred students. Students in the School of Law are entitled to the same privileges in the gymnasium as students in the other departments of the University.

EXPENSES, ETC.

The fee for tuition is \$75 a year, payable in three equal parts, one at the beginning of each term.

A fee of \$5 to cover expenses of graduation, degrees, etc., is charged to each person taking the baccalaureate degree.

This fee must be paid before the degree is conferred.

Tuition is free to *students with State Scholarships and to graduate students.*

The following is a fair estimate of the yearly expenses :

Tuition, \$25 a term,	-	-	-	-	-	\$75.00
Room, Board, lights, fuel, and laundry, about						200.00
Text- books, etc., about	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
						<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	\$300.00

The additional expenses of a student depend so largely upon his personal tastes that it is difficult to give an estimate.

The expense of living in Ithaca varies, for board, room, fuel, and lights, from \$3 to \$7 a week. By the formation of clubs, students often reduce their expenses to \$3.00 or \$2.50 a week for room and board.

Students who intend to enter the School of Law should, after registering at the office of the Registrar, report to the Secretary of the School, at his office, 24 Morrill Hall, register with him, and receive from him such directions as may be necessary.

All letters of inquiry should be directed to the Secretary of the School of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

SCHOOL OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR

1890-91

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, N. Y.

1890

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

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1890

“ There is little, if any, dispute now as to the relative merit of education by means of law schools, and that to be got by mere practical training or apprenticeship as an attorney’s clerk. Without disparagement of mere practical advantages, the verdict of the best informed is in favor of the schools.

“ The benefits which they offer are easily suggested, and are of the most superior kind. They afford the student an acquaintance with general principles, difficult, if not impossible to be otherwise obtained : they serve to remove difficulties which are inherent in scientific and technical phraseology, and they as a necessary consequence furnish the student with the means for clear conception and accurate and precise expression. They familiarize him with leading cases, and the application of them to discussion. They give him the valuable habit of attention, teach him familiar maxims, and offer him the priceless opportunities which result from contact and generous emulation. They lead him readily to survey the law as a science, and imbue him with the principles of ethics as its true foundation. Disputing, reasoning, reading, and discoursing, become his constant exercises : he improves remarkably as he becomes acquainted with them, and obtains progress otherwise beyond his reach.”—FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, AUGUST 21ST, 1879, AT SARATOGA, N. Y.

CALENDAR OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

1890—SEPTEMBER	29.—REGISTRATION OF NEW STUDENTS.
“ “	30.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR AD- MISSION TO THE SCHOOL.
“ “	30.—REGISTRATION OF MATRICULATED STUDENTS.
“ OCTOBER	1.—INTRODUCTORY LECTURE TO BOTH CLASSES.
“ “	2.—INSTRUCTION BEGINS.
“ NOVEMBER	—.—RECESS ON THANKSGIVING DAY.
“ DECEMBER	16-23.—TERM EXAMINATIONS.
“ “	23.—TERM CLOSES.
1891—JANUARY	3.—WINTER TERM OPENS.
“ “	11.—FOUNDER'S DAY.—RECESS.
“ FEBRUARY	22.—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—RECESS.
“ MARCH	20-27.—TERM EXAMINATIONS.
“ “	27.—TERM CLOSES.
“ APRIL	7.—SPRING TERM OPENS.
“ JUNE	5-11.—TERM AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.
“ “	18.—COMMENCEMENT.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

FACULTY.

RESIDENT FACULTY.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D.,	<i>President</i>
THE HON. DOUGLAS BOARDMAN, A. M.,	<i>Dean</i>
HARRY B. HUTCHINS, PH. B.,	<i>Professor of Law, and Secretary</i>
CHARLES A. COLLIN, A. M.,	<i>Professor of Law</i>
FRANCIS M. BURDICK, A. M., LL. B.,	<i>Professor of Law</i>
MOSES COIT TYLER, LL. D.,	<i>Professor of American Constitutional History and Law</i>
HERBERT TUTTLE, A. M., L. H. D.,	<i>Professor of International Law and of English Constitutional History</i>

NON-RESIDENT LECTURERS.

THE HON. FRANCIS M. FINCH, LL. D.,	<i>Of the New York Court of Appeals</i>
THE HON. DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN, LL. D.,	<i>Of the New York City Bar</i>
THE HON. ALFRED C. COXE, A. M.,	<i>Of the United States District Court</i>
ALBERT H. WALKER, LL. B.,	<i>Of the Hartford Bar</i>
JOHN ORDRONAU, LL. D.,	<i>Of New York City</i>
WILLIAM F. COGSWELL, LL. D.,	<i>Of the Rochester Bar</i>
THE HON. GOODWIN BROWN,	<i>Of the Albany Bar</i>

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

The School of Law of Cornell University was first opened for the admission of students September 23, 1887, and began its work with an enrolment of fifty-five. The attendance of the present year is one hundred and six. Of these nine are studying for the Master's degree, thirty-seven are Seniors and sixty Juniors. The session for 1890-91 will open Monday, September 29, 1890.

GENERAL PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

It is the purpose of the Board of Trustees of the University to furnish through the School of Law such facilities for legal training as will commend themselves to the most favorable judgment of the profession. The Faculty of the School is composed of both resident and non-resident members. The resident members devote themselves regularly to the work of daily instruction. This is carried on by lectures and examinations, by oral text-book exposition and recitations, and by the study of leading cases. Instruction to the more advanced students by means of the study of leading cases is made a special feature of the School. An effort is made by the resident instructors, not only to teach with especial thoroughness the elements of the law, but also to give such practical training in the different methods of pleading and procedure as shall fit the student for the active work of the profession in any part of the country.

The instruction by the non-resident members of the Faculty is by lectures. Provision is made each

year for at least six courses of lectures by eminent specialists in the profession, each course consisting of from four to ten lectures, according to the nature of the subject on which the lectures are given.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to the School must be at least eighteen years of age. If the person applying intends to be a candidate for the degree of LL. B. at the end of his course, he must have had a preliminary education equal to that required for registration as a student of law by the rules of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. This requirement consists of a thorough knowledge of arithmetic, English grammar, geography, orthography, American and English history and English composition. All applicants for admission who are candidates for a degree, except those hereinafter designated, will be required to pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects named. The examinations will be both oral and written, and the papers submitted by the applicants must show an accurate knowledge of English grammar and ordinary facility in English composition. Graduates of universities or colleges, graduates of reputable academies or high schools, and persons who have received the "law student's certificate" issued by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, will be admitted to the school without examination. But in order to be entitled to this privilege, the applicant should present to the Secretary of the School evidence that he comes within some one of the classes named, which should be in the form of a diploma or certificate or a certified copy thereof.

All applicants who are residents of the State of New York, and are not graduates of a college or university, should procure the "law student's certificate,"

issued by the Board of Regents, before presenting themselves for admission to the school.

It is very desirable that the student of law should have at least an elementary knowledge of the Latin language ; and while the Faculty do not feel that they can at this time require such knowledge as a prerequisite for admission to the school, yet it is their purpose to add such requirement in the near future.

To entitle a person to admission to advanced standing as a member of the Senior Class, he must be at least nineteen years of age, must have had the required preliminary education, and must pass a satisfactory examination upon the subjects of the Junior Year or their equivalent. Attorneys at law, however, of any State are entitled to admission to the Senior Class, without examination, on the exhibition, at the opening of the college year, of their certificate of admission to the bar.

The regular examinations for admission and for advanced standing in the fall of 1890, will take place on Tuesday, September 30, in the Junior Lecture Room, Morrill Hall, beginning at nine o'clock in the morning and at two o'clock in the afternoon. The examinations held at nine o'clock will have reference to general education, and will be upon the subjects hereinbefore named. The examinations held at two o'clock will be upon legal subjects, and will be confined to candidates for advanced standing. Students desiring admission at other times than those mentioned must make special arrangements for examination with the Secretary of the School; but no student will be admitted after the beginning of the term, unless, on examination, he shall show that, in addition to the requirements for admission, he has an amount of legal knowledge equivalent to what he might have acquired, had he joined the class at the beginning of the year.

Students who are not candidates for a degree will be admitted to the School without a preliminary examination, and will be permitted to take such work as they may desire, provided they satisfy the professors giving instruction in the subjects selected, that they are qualified to pursue them with profit to themselves.

PRIOR READING IN LAW.

The student is frequently solicitous as to whether or not it is desirable for him to acquire some general knowledge of legal principles before beginning his course in a school of law. It is difficult to lay down directions upon the subject that can be applied in all cases. The Faculty, however, are of the opinion that, for the first year, at least, more positive advancement will be made by students who before entering the School have read some of the more elementary works that are prepared especially for students than by those who begin the study here. But the Faculty understand very well the difficulty that most students outside of a law school experience in giving proper direction to their reading at the beginning ; they do not, therefore, make it a condition of admission that there must have been some prior reading of the law.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction is a graded one, and extends through two years of nine months each. The members of the Junior Class are not allowed to attend the exercises of the Senior Class. The Faculty are of the opinion that the work assigned to the Juniors will

be found to be fully sufficient to occupy their time and that any attempt to do Senior work would not be profitable. But the members of the Senior Class are encouraged to attend the exercises of the Junior Class so far as they may be able to do so without neglecting their regular work. It is thought that the review thereby secured will be of advantage to them. The foregoing directions apply only to the exercises conducted by the resident members of the Faculty. For the lectures of the non-resident members, both classes are brought together. The order in which the different subjects are taught and the number of hours given to each, are announced at the beginning of the University year by a printed schedule. The following is a statement of the subjects upon which instruction is given and examinations required, together with suggestions as to the methods in use :

JUNIOR YEAR.

1. Elementary Law. Selected parts of the Commentaries of Blackstone are used as the basis of this work. The student is thoroughly examined each day upon portions of the text that have been previously assigned ; he also listens to lectures and expositions by the professor in charge. By Professor BURDICK.

2. Contracts, including Agency. The work in this subject is carried on by text-book exposition and recitations, and after the elementary principles have been mastered, by the study of selected cases. By Professor BURDICK.

3. Criminal Law and Procedure. General lectures in which the fundamental principles are fully explained, supplemented by the study of selected cases. With New York students, special attention is given to the New York Penal Code and the New York Code of Criminal Procedure. By Professor COLLIN.

4. Torts. Text-book and recitations, supplemented by lectures and to some extent by work upon cases. By Professor COLLIN.

5. Domestic Relations. Text-book exposition and recitations principally ; some parts of the subject, however, are taught by lecture. By Professor HUTCHINS.

6. The Law of Real Property. This is begun during the junior year, one term's work of eleven weeks being devoted to it. The work consists of a thorough mastery of the second book of Blackstone so far as it is devoted to real property, with daily examinations. By Professor HUTCHINS.

7. Evidence. Text-book, lectures and cases. By Professor BURDICK.

8. Common Law Pleading and Practice in Cases at Law. Some approved text-book on pleading is used as a basis for this work. In connection with the text-book work, informal lectures on practice are given. The student is also given work in the preparation of pleadings, and his efforts are carefully examined and criticised by the professor in charge. By Professor HUTCHINS.

9. Civil Procedure under the Codes. This subject is begun during the last term of the junior year, and is taught chiefly by lecture. By Professor COLLIN.

10. English Constitutional History. Lectures. By Professor TUTTLE.

SENIOR YEAR.

1. Private and Municipal Corporations. Lectures, supplemented by a thorough study of cases. By Professor COLLIN.

2. Mercantile Law, including Bills, Partnership, Sales, Suretyship, etc. These subjects are taught principally by cases. By Professor BURDICK.

3. The Law of Real Property. Some standard text-book is used as the basis for the general instruction. With New York students, special attention is given to statutory changes. By Professor HUTCHINS.

4. Equity Jurisprudence. A full course of lectures is first given which covers the fundamental principles of the science. This work is supplemented by a thorough study of cases, selected with a view of illustrating such principles. By Professor HUTCHINS.

5. Equity Pleading and Procedure in State and in United States Courts. Lectures. By Professor HUTCHINS.

6. Civil Procedure under the Codes. Lectures and practical work, together with a special study of the Code of Civil Procedure by New York students. By Professor COLLIN.

7. Bailments. Lectures and cases. By Professor BURDICK.

8. Practical Suggestions Concerning the Preparation, Trial and Argument of Causes. Lectures. By the HON. DOUGLAS BOARDMAN.

9. Roman Law. Lectures. By Professor BURDICK.

10. International Law. Lectures. By Professor TUTTLE.

11. American Constitutional History. Lectures. By Professor TYLER.

12. American Constitutional Law. Lectures. By Professor TYLER.

Whenever a subject is taught by lecture, the professor giving instruction holds frequent and usually daily examinations upon ground covered by previous lectures.

COURSES OF SPECIAL LECTURES.

Lectures upon the following subjects are given by the non-resident members of the Faculty :

1. The Statute of Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyances,
(two courses).

The Hon. Francis M. Finch, LL. D., of the
New York Court of Appeals.

2. The Judicial Department,—its Constitution, Powers
and Limitations.

The Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, LL. D., of
the New York City Bar.

3. The Law of Shipping and Admiralty.

The Hon. Alfred C. Coxe, A. M., of the United
States District Court.

4. The Patent Laws of the United States.

Albert H. Walker, LL. B., of the Hartford Bar.

5. Medical Jurisprudence.

John Ordronaux, LL. D., of New York City.

6. The Law of Insurance.

William F. Cogswell, LL. D., of the Rochester
Bar.

7. Extradition.

The Hon. Goodwin Brown, of the Albany Bar.

AMOUNT OF REQUIRED WORK.

The regular class instruction of the School is at no time less than fifteen hours per week for each class.

THE UNIVERSITY COURT.

A session of the University Court is held, as a rule, each week during the school year. The resident mem-

bers of the Law Faculty constitute the Court, and sit together for the hearing of causes. All opinions of the Court are in writing, and are placed on file in the Law Library.

The hearings in this Court are conducted upon the hypothesis that certain facts are true, the only questions open to discussion being the principles of law that should be applied to the facts. The student having obtained from the Faculty a statement of facts, is required to prepare pleadings and to draw up a brief in which the principles of law applicable to the case must be clearly stated under appropriate divisions, and sustained by the citation of such authorities as he intends to rely upon in the oral argument. The pleadings are submitted to the professor having in charge the subject of pleading and procedure, who calls attention to such errors as may exist, and gives such practical information as he may deem advisable.

The effort of the Faculty is to make *practical* lawyers, to teach both the principles of the law, and how to apply them. To this end, the University Court is made the forum for the discussion of such practical questions as most frequently arise in a professional career at the bar; and, so far as it can be used for that purpose, it is made a means of familiarizing the student with matters of pleading and practice and with the general routine of court work.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

Exceptional opportunities for work in Elocution and Oratory will hereafter be provided for students in the School of Law. The Professor in charge of this department of the University will form separate classes for such students, and the course of instruction will be specially adapted to their professional needs. The

courses will be elective, and can be taken without the payment of extra tuition.

EXAMINATIONS.

It was a leading purpose with the Board of Trustees in the establishment of the School of Law that it should be characterized by the thoroughness of its training. And it is the constant effort of the Faculty that this purpose should be realized. As one means of accomplishing the desired result, the examinations have from the first been searching and comprehensive. The University year is divided into three terms. At the end of each, the members of both classes are subjected to oral and written examinations upon the work of the term. The promotion of a student to full standing in his class at a subsequent term and his continuance in the School are dependent upon the manner in which he passes such examinations. Furthermore, the Faculty do not hesitate to drop a student from the rolls at any time during the year on becoming satisfied that he is neglecting his work. At the end of the senior year all candidates for graduation are also required to pass satisfactory oral and written examinations on all of the subjects of the course. In the written term and final examinations, the ordinary university methods are followed, but in the oral examinations there is a departure in that each student is examined separately and in private upon each subject by the professor who has given instruction in the subject.

THESES.

Each member of the Senior Class who is a candidate for a degree, is required to prepare and deposit with the Faculty, at least one month before graduation, a thesis, not less than forty folios in length, upon some legal topic selected by himself and approved by the

Faculty. The production must be satisfactory in matter, form, and style ; and the student presenting it must hold himself in readiness to be examined upon the subject.

PRIZES.

A fund of two thousand dollars has been given by a friend of the School, the income of which is devoted each year, under the direction of the Law Faculty, either for prizes for graduating theses, or for printing theses of special merit, or for both such purposes. The way in which the income is to be applied is determined each year upon the presentation of the graduating theses.

Two prizes will hereafter be given for excellence in debate, the first of thirty dollars and the second of twenty dollars. The regulations for the contest are as follows :

1. From the members of the Senior Class who have gained the highest standard in the preparation and presentation of cases in the University Court, not more than six debaters will be appointed by the resident Law Faculty. Their names, with the question for debate, will be announced at the close of the winter term. At the same time, the position of the debaters will be determined by lot.

2. At the debate, the order in which the competitors are to be called will be determined by lot, publicly drawn at the time. Each competitor will be called twice, and will be allowed to speak ten minutes on the first call and five minutes on the second.

3. The prizes will be awarded by a committee of three, to be selected by the President of the University.

4. The contest will take place in public on the evening of the Saturday immediately preceding commencement week.

TERMS OF GRADUATION.

Students who have received the full course of instruction, performed all required exercises, and passed the regular examinations, are admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Students admitted to advanced standing are entitled to all the privileges of the class of which they become members.

CERTIFICATES OF ATTENDANCE.

When a person is connected with the School for a period not entitling him to graduate, he may on application to the Secretary, receive, instead of a diploma, an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance and the degree of his attainments.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

There are certain text-books that the student must have for class-room work. The number, however, is limited. Notice is given at the opening of the year of the books that will be needed for this purpose. While the student is not obliged to provide himself with more than the limited number of books used for class-room instruction, as all the leading law treatises are found in the library of the School, yet it will, in the opinion of the Faculty, greatly facilitate his labor, if he can have at hand at all times standard works upon the more important branches of the law. Such books will be found essential in subsequent practice. A selection may be made from the following list. The members of the Faculty always hold themselves in readiness to aid the student in making judicious selections.

Contracts.—Parsons, Anson, Metcalf, Pollock, Bishop.

Bailments.—Schouler, Edwards, Story.

Sales.—Benjamin, Blackburn.

Domestic Relations.—Schouler or Reeves on the Domestic Relations; Schouler on Husband and Wife; Bishop on Marriage and Divorce; Bishop on Married Women; Cord on Married Women; Macdonnell on Master and Servant; Simpson on Infants.

Corporations.—Angel and Ames, Field, Morawetz, Taylor; Dillon on Municipal Corporations; Thompson on Liability of Stockholders.

Bills and Notes.—Byles, Tiedeman, Parsons; Daniels on Negotiable Instruments; Edwards on Bills and Notes; Bigelow's Leading cases; Ames's Leading cases.

Torts.—Cooley, Bigelow, Addison; Wharton on Negligence.

Evidence.—Greenleaf on Evidence; Best's Principles of Evidence; Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence; Wharton or Starkie on Evidence; Rogers on Expert Testimony; Roscoe's Criminal Evidence.

Real Property.—Williams, Washburn, Tiedeman, Boone, Willard.

Partnership.—Lindley, Parsons, Bates, Pollock.

Wills and Administration of Estates.—Redfield on Wills; Jarman on Wills (Randolph & Talcott's or Bigelow's edition); Hawkins on the Construction of Wills; Schouler on Wills; Williams on Executors.

Common Carriers.—Hutchinson on Carriers; Thompson on Passenger Carriers; Redfield or Pierce on Railways; Wheeler on Carriers.

Equity.—Pomeroy's or Story's Equity Jurisprudence; Snell's, Bispham's or Adam's Equity.

Criminal Law.—Harris, Bishop, Wharton, May, Washburn; Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law; Stephen's History of the Criminal Law.

Pleading.—Gould, Stephen, Chitty; Bliss on Code Pleading; Story's Equity Pleading; Pomeroy on Remedial Rights.

Agency.—Evans, Story, Wharton, Mechem.

Damages.—Sutherland, Sedgwick.

Mortgages.—Jones, Thomas.

Insurance.—May on Insurance; Wood on Fire Insurance; Bliss on Life Insurance; Arnold on Marine Insurance.

Shipping and Admiralty.—Abbott, Conkling, Desty.

Easements.—Goddard, Washburn.

Taxation.—Cooley, Burrows, Desty.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Tidy's Legal Medicine, Wharton and Stillé, Beck, Ewell,

Constitutional History.—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; May's Constitutional History of England; Yonge's Constitutional History of England; Stubb's Constitutional History of England; Bagehot's English Constitution; Gneist's English Constitutional History; Curtis's History of the Constitution of the United States; Bancroft's History of the Constitution of the United States; Von Holst's Constitutional History of the United States.

Constitutional and Statute Law.—Pomeroy's Introduction to the Constitutional Law of the U. S.; Von Holst's Constitutional Law of U. S.; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations; Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States; Sedgwick on Constitutional and Statutory Law; Jameson's Constitutional Conventions; Bishop's Written Law; Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes; Farrar's Manual of the Constitution of the U. S.; Stearn's Concordance to the Constitution of the U. S.

Jurisprudence.—Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence; Austin's Lectures on Jurisprudence; Lorimer's Principles of Jurisprudence; Amos on the Science of Law.

International Law.—Wheaton's Element's of International Law; Woolsey's Introduction to International Law; Hall's International Law; Davis' International Law; Story's Conflict of Laws.

Roman Law.—Morey's Outlines of Roman Law; Hadley's Introduction to Roman Law. Mackenzie's Roman Law; Moyle's Justinian; Roby's Introduction to the Digest; Muirhead's Roman Law.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Special facilities are offered to students desiring to supplement their work in law with studies in history and political science. The instruction given in the President White School of History and Political Science may be taken as elective work by students in the School of Law. The courses of the School embrace instruction in the various branches of constitutional and political history, as well as in the history of political and municipal institutions.

It has been provided by resolution of the Board of Trustees that any student who, in addition to his course in the School of Law, shall pursue studies in history and political science amounting to at least four hours a week during two years, and shall pass creditably the regular examinations in the same, in addition to the required examinations in the School of Law, may, upon the creditable completion of the course in law, and on the recommendation of the Faculty of Law and the Professors of History and Political Science, be accorded the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*.

The following are the courses of instruction in the School of History and Political Science that are open to properly qualified law students. Each course extends through the year unless otherwise indicated. It should be noted that courses 12, 15, 27, and the winter term of course 14, are required of law students. The numbering of the courses is that given in the University Register for 1889-90, at pp. 98-101.

2. Private, Political, and Legal Antiquities of the Ancient Greeks. The first two terms will be devoted to the study of the private life of the Greeks, assisted by lantern views, illustrative of ancient monuments. The third term will be given to a discussion of the political

and legal institutions of Athens and Sparta. T., Th., 11. Professor WHEELER. Courses 2 and 3 will be given in alternate years.

3. Private life of the Romans. A systematic treatment, with illustrations by lantern views, photography, etc., from the remains of ancient art, and in particular from the results of excavations in Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Rome. Fall and Winter terms. W., F., 11. Professor HALE. Courses 2 and 3 will be given in alternate years.

4. The Political and Social History of Europe during the Middle Ages. Lectures and examinations. M., W., F., 9. Assistant Professor BURR.

[5. The Political and Social History of Europe from the Renaissance to the French Revolution. Lectures and examinations. T., Th., S., 9. Assistant Professor BURR. May be taken either before or after course 4.]

6. The Political and Social History of England from the Saxon Invasion to the close of the Napoleonic Wars. Lectures and examinations. T., Th., S., 9. Assistant Professor BURR.

7. The Political, Social and Constitutional History of Europe from the beginning of the French Revolution of 1789 to the Franco-German War of 1870. Lectures and examinations. T., Th., S. 12. Assistant Professor BURR. While the greater part of the instruction in this course will be given by Professor BURR, several lectures on special subjects connected with the course may be expected from ex-President WHITE and from President ADAMS.

9. American History from the Earliest Discovery to the End of the War for Independence. Lectures and recitations. T., Th., 3.30. Professor TYLER.

10. American History from the End of the War for Independence to the End of the War for the Union. Lectures and recitations. M., W., 3.30. Professor TYLER.

11. American Historical Seminary. The investigation of historical subjects by study of the sources. M., 7.30-9 P. M. Professor TYLER.

12. American Constitutional History, and American Constitutional Law. Lectures and recitations. F., 3.30. Professor TYLER.

13. American Historical Seminary for seniors and graduates. The original investigation of subjects in American Constitutional History.

T., 7.30-9 P. M. Professor TYLER. Designed for advanced students, and open only to those who, on application, evince proper qualifications.

14. History of Institutions. Lectures. Fall term, General Principles of Political Organization ; Winter term, Growth of the English Constitution ; Spring term, Methods of Municipal Administration. M., W., F., 11. Professor TUTTLE.

15. International Law and Diplomacy. Lectures. T., 11. Professor TUTTLE.

16. The Literature of Political Science. Lectures. Th., 11. Professor TUTTLE.

[17. Historic Achievements in Statesmanship. Lectures. Th., 11. Professor TUTTLE. This course will be given alternately with course 16.]

18. General Seminary. The examination of obscure political and historical questions. Th., 4.30-6. Professor TUTTLE.

19. The Elements of Political Economy. Lectures and examinations. Fall term, Economic Theory ; Winter term, Money and Banking ; Spring term, History of Economic Thought. M., W., F., 8.

20. The Principles of Public Finance and Financial History of the United States. Lectures and topical studies. Fall term, State Industries and Public Debts ; Winter term, Principles of Taxation ; Spring term, History of Tariff Legislation in the United States. T., Th., 8.

24. General Economic Seminary. For the study of difficult problems in applied economies. Open to students who have taken political economy one year. Two hours a week. M., 4.30-6.

26. Social Science, including the History and Management of Charitable and Penal Institutions. T., 4.30. Professor COLLIN.

27. Roman Law. Its growth ; its characteristic features ; its influence on modern legal systems, and its contributions to the principles of comparative jurisprudence. Lectures and examinations. M., 3.30. Professor BURDICK.

GRADUATE INSTRUCTION.

Graduate instruction is offered by the Faculty of the School of Law with a view of giving to the student who is inclined to spend a longer period at a law school than that required for the baccalaureate degree an opportunity to add to his legal acquirements either by further general study or by pursuing special lines of legal investigation. It is believed that graduate work will meet the needs *first* of those who desire to devote an additional year, under the direction of teachers, to the general study of the law, *secondly*, of those who propose making a specialty in practice of some particular branch of the law, and who wish to take advanced preparatory work in the line of the specialty chosen and *thirdly*, of those who have in view the study of the law as a science and who desire to become familiar with the sources and philosophy of our jurisprudence. Provision is made for advanced instruction and study in the following subjects, according to the scheme hereinafter set forth: Contracts; Mercantile Law; Corporations; Railroad Law; Insurance Law; The Law of Real Property; Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity; Domestic Relations; Admiralty; Roman Law; American Constitutional History; American Constitutional Law; English Constitutional History; English Constitutional Law; Comparative Jurisprudence; General Jurisprudence; Political and Social Science.

The graduate work is under the immediate supervision of the resident members of the Faculty, and is conducted in substantially the following manner: Each student at the opening of the University year is required to select three subjects to which the work of the year is to be devoted. One of these he will designate as his *major* subject. To this he will be expected to give his best energies, making his investigations there-

in thorough, comprehensive, and exhaustive. To the other subjects, known as *minors*, he will give such attention as his time will permit. It is expected that his work in the minor lines will be of a more general character, and, although thorough so far as prosecuted, will be less extended than that given to the major subject. By special permission from the Faculty, a student may devote all his time to one subject. Each student is under the special guidance of the professors in whose departments his subjects lie. He receives from each full instruction as to the questions to be investigated and as to the nature and direction of his work, and also such individual assistance as may be needed from time to time during the progress of his studies. Periodical reports and examinations upon work assigned are required, at which times the professor in charge goes over carefully with the student the ground covered since the last report, making such criticisms and suggestions as may be necessary. In a word, the scheme contemplates independent investigations by the student in the lines chosen, under the immediate direction and supervision of the different members of the Faculty.

In addition to the foregoing, each student is required to prepare a thesis upon some question connected with his *major* subject. This production must be scholarly in character and exhaustive in its subject matter, and the author must be prepared to defend the positions taken therein.

Graduate students are expected to attend all non-resident courses of lectures given before the School, and in making provision for such courses, their needs are kept specially in view.

Graduate instruction covers one year. In order to take advantage of it, the student must be actually in residence at the University during the year.

The work is open to the graduates of this or any law school of recognized standing. Tuition is free.

At the end of the year, each student is examined separately upon all work that has been assigned to him. This examination is both written and oral, and is especially thorough and searching in character.

The degree of Master of Law is conferred upon all who complete in a creditable manner the work of the graduate year.

MATERIAL EQUIPMENT.

ROOMS.

For the purposes of the School of Law ample accommodations are provided in Morrill Hall. Besides a sufficient number of lecture rooms, there are offices for the several professors, and rooms for the Law Library.

LIBRARIES.

The Law Library of the University contains upwards of 7,000 volumes. All sets of reports are kept up to date; and material additions to the collection are constantly being made by the way of purchase and gift. The books of this Library are at all times accessible to students of the School, as are the books of the private libraries of the several professors which are on the same floor. The General Library of the University, which is also open to use by students in the School of Law, contains about one hundred and three thousand volumes, besides thirty thousand pamphlets. This includes the President White Library of History and Political Science, containing about thirty thousand volumes and ten thousand pamphlets presented to the University in 1887 by Ex-President Andrew D. White.

GYMNASIUM.

The University has a well equipped gymnasium. The main portion is of brick, one hundred and fifty feet long, sixty feet wide and fifty feet high. The Annex, joining the main hall on the south, is a two-storied wooden building, having an area of fifty-two by thirty-eight feet. The main building, with the exception of a small portion that is set apart for an office and military store-room, is used for gymnastics and military drill. Here is to be found a carefully chosen supply of the most improved gymnastic apparatus and appliances for individual and class work. The hall is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and, it is believed, gives the largest clear space for floor room of any gymnasium in the country. The Annex contains on the lower floor the offices of the Department of Physical Culture, faculty dressing-room, general bath and dressing-rooms, lavatory, closets and general repair room. The upper floor is entirely given up to a dressing-room, which contains locker accommodations for five hundred students. Students in the School of Law are entitled to the same privileges in the gymnasium as students in the other departments of the University.

EXPENSES, ETC.

The fee for tuition is \$125 a year, payable as follows : \$50 at the beginning of the first term ; \$40 at the beginning of the second term ; and \$35 at the beginning of the third term.

A fee of \$5 to cover expenses of graduation, degrees, etc., is charged to each person taking the baccalaureate degree.

This fee must be paid before the degree is conferred.

Tuition is free to *students with State Scholarships and to graduate students.*

The following is a fair estimate of the yearly expenses :

Tuition,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$125.00
Room, board, lights, fuel, and laundry, about	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.00
Text books, about	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00
											<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$345.00

The additional expenses of a student depend so largely upon his personal tastes that it is difficult to give an estimate.

The expense of living in Ithaca varies, for board, room, fuel, and lights, from \$3 to \$7 a week. By the formation of clubs, students often reduce their expenses to \$3.00 or \$2.50 a week for room and board.

Students who intend to enter the School of Law should, after registering at the office of the Registrar, report to the Secretary of the School, at his office, 24 Morrill Hall, register with him, and receive from him such directions as may be necessary.

All letters of inquiry should be directed to the Secretary of the School of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

SCHOOL OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR

1891-92

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, N. Y.

1891



CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENT

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SCHOOL OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR

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1891

"There is little, if any, dispute now as to the relative merit of education by means of law schools, and that to be got by mere practical training or apprenticeship as an attorney's clerk. Without disparagement of mere practical advantages, the verdict of the best informed is in favor of the schools.

"The benefits which they offer are easily suggested, and are of the most superior kind. They afford the student an acquaintance with general principles, difficult, if not impossible to be otherwise obtained: they serve to remove difficulties which are inherent in scientific and technical phraseology, and they, as a necessary consequence, furnish the student with the means for clear conception and accurate and precise expression. They familiarize him with leading cases, and the application of them to discussion. They give him the valuable habit of attention, teach him familiar maxims, and offer him the priceless opportunities which result from contact and generous emulation. They lead him readily to survey the law as a science, and imbue him with the principles of ethics as its true foundation. Disputing, reasoning, reading, and discoursing, become his constant exercises: he improves remarkably as he becomes acquainted with them, and obtains progress otherwise beyond his reach."—FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, AUGUST 21ST, 1879, AT SARATOGA, N. Y.

CALENDAR OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

- 1891—SEPTEMBER 28.—REGISTRATION OF NEW STUDENTS.
- “ “ 29.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR AD-
MISSION TO THE SCHOOL
- “ “ 29.—REGISTRATION OF MATRICULATED
STUDENTS.
- “ “ 30.—INTRODUCTORY LECTURE TO BOTH
CLASSES.
- “ OCTOBER 1.—INSTRUCTION BEGINS.
- “ NOVEMBER 26-30.—THANKSGIVING RECESS, FROM THE EVEN-
ING OF WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, TO
THE MORNING OF TUESDAY, DEC. 1.
- “ DECEMBER 16-23.—TERM EXAMINATIONS.
- “ “ 23.—TERM CLOSES.
- 1892—JANUARY 5.—WINTER TERM OPENS.
- “ “ 11.—FOUNDER'S DAY.—RECESS.
- “ FEBRUARY 22.—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—RECESS.
- “ MARCH 18-25.—TERM EXAMINATIONS.
- “ “ 25.—TERM CLOSES.
- “ APRIL 5.—SPRING TERM OPENS.
- “ JUNE 3-10.—TERM AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.
- “ “ 16.—COMMENCEMENT.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

FACULTY.

RESIDENT FACULTY.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D.,	<i>President</i>
THE HON. DOUGLAS BOARDMAN, A. M.,	<i>Dean</i>
HARRY B. HUTCHINS, PH. B.,	<i>Professor of Law, and Secretary</i>
CHARLES A. COLLIN, A. M.,	<i>Professor of Law</i>
FRANCIS M. BURDICK, A. M., LL. B.,	<i>Professor of Law</i>
MOSES COIT TYLER, LL. D., L. H. D.	<i>Professor of American Constitutional History</i>
HERBERT TUTTLE, A. M., L. H. D.,	<i>Professor of English Constitutional History</i>
JEREMIAH W. JENKS, PH. D.,	<i>Professor of International Law</i>
BRAINARD G. SMITH, A. M.,	<i>Associate Professsr of Elocution and Oratory</i>
CHARLES R. PRATT, A. M.,	<i>Acting Assistant Professor of Law</i>

NON-RESIDENT LECTURERS.

THE HON. FRANCIS M. FINCH, LL. D.,	<i>Of the New York Court of Appeals</i>
THE HON. DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN, LL. D.,	<i>Of the New York City Bar</i>
THE HON. ALFRED C. COXE, A. M.,	<i>Of the United States District Court</i>
ALBERT H. WALKER, LL. B.,	<i>Of the Hartford Bar</i>
JOHN ORDRONAU, LL. D.,	<i>Of New York City</i>
THE HON. IRVING G. VANN, A. M.,	<i>Of the New York Court of Appeals</i>
THE HON. GOODWIN BROWN, A. M.,	<i>Of the Albany Bar</i>

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

The School of Law of Cornell University was first opened for the admission of students September 23, 1887, and began its work with an enrolment of fifty-five. The attendance of the present year is one hundred and twenty-two. Of these nine are studying for the master's degree, fifty-one are seniors and sixty-two juniors. See University Register for 1890-91, pp. 215-218. The session for 1891-92 will open Monday, September 28, 1891.

GENERAL PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

It is the purpose of the Board of Trustees of the University to furnish through the School of Law such facilities for legal training as will commend themselves to the most favorable judgment of the profession. The Faculty of the School is composed of both resident and non-resident members. The resident members devote themselves regularly to the work of daily instruction. This is carried on by lectures and examinations, by oral text-book exposition and recitations, and by the study of selected cases. Instruction to the more advanced students by means of the study of cases is made a special feature of the School. It is the effort of the instructors, not only to teach with especial thoroughness the elements of the law, but also to give such practical training in the different methods of pleading and procedure as will fit the student for the active work of the profession in any part of the country.

The instruction by the non-resident members of the Faculty is by lecture. Provision is made each year for several courses of lectures by eminent specialists in the

profession, each course consisting of from four to ten lectures, according to the nature of the subject on which the lectures are given.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to the School must be at least nineteen years of age. Graduates of universities or colleges, students who have completed an academical or a high-school course approved by the Faculty, and persons who have received the "law student's certificate" issued by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, are admitted without examination and may become candidates for a degree. In order to be entitled to this privilege, however, the applicant should present to the Secretary of the School evidence that he comes within some one of the classes named, which should be in the form of a diploma or certificate or a certified copy thereof.

All other applicants, if candidates for a degree, must pass satisfactory examinations in the following subjects : arithmetic, English grammar, geography, orthography, English and United States history and English composition.

In the fall of 1892, and thereafter, the examination will include the following additional subjects : first year Latin, geometry and civil government. One year of French or German will be received as an equivalent for the Latin required, and substantial equivalents may be offered for other subjects.

Applicants may be admitted to the School conditionally, notwithstanding that they may be deficient in some subjects, in case such deficiencies are not so considerable as, in the judgment of the Faculty, to disqualify them for the performance of the work of the junior year. But all such deficiencies must be made up before the end of the junior year.

It is desirable that applicants who are residents of the State of New York, and are not graduates of a college or university, should procure the "law student's certificate" before presenting themselves for admission. For the guidance of such, the revised requirements adopted by the Court of Appeals March 19, 1891 and which took effect April 13, 1891, together with notes on the same issued from the examination department of the University of the State of New York, are printed as an appendix to this announcement.

To entitle a person to admission to advanced standing as a member of the senior class, he must be at least twenty years of age, must have had the required preliminary education, and must pass a satisfactory examination upon the subjects of the junior year or their equivalent. Attorneys at law, however, of any state are entitled to admission to the senior class, without examination, on the exhibition, at the opening of the college year, of their certificate of admission to the bar.

Students who are not candidates for a degree will be admitted to the School without a preliminary examination, and will be permitted to take such work as they may desire, provided they satisfy the professors giving instruction in the subjects selected, that they are qualified to pursue them with profit to themselves.

The regular examinations for admission and for advanced standing in the fall of 1891 will take place on Tuesday, September 29, in the Law Lecture Rooms, Morrill Hall, beginning at nine o'clock in the morning and at two o'clock in the afternoon. The examinations held at nine o'clock will have reference to general education. The examinations held at two o'clock will be upon legal subjects, and will be confined to candidates for advanced standing. Students desiring admission at other times than those mentioned must make special arrangements with the Secretary of the School.

PRIOR READING IN LAW.

The student is frequently solicitous as to whether or not it is desirable for him to acquire some general knowledge of legal principles before beginning his course in a school of law. It is difficult to lay down directions upon the subject that can be applied in all cases. The Faculty, however, are of the opinion that, for the first year, at least, more positive advancement will be made by students who, before entering the School, have read some of the more elementary works that are prepared especially for students than by those who begin the study here. But the Faculty understand very well the difficulty that most students outside of a law school experience in giving proper direction to their reading at the beginning ; they do not, therefore, make it a condition of admission that there must have been some prior reading of the law.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction is a graded one, and extends through two years of nine months each. The members of the junior class are not allowed to attend the exercises of the senior class. The Faculty are of the opinion that the work assigned to the juniors will be found to be fully sufficient to occupy their time and that any attempt to do senior work would not be profitable. But the members of the senior class are encouraged to attend the exercises of the junior class so far as they may be able to do so without neglecting their reg-

ular work. It is thought that the review thereby secured will be of advantage to them. The foregoing directions apply only to the exercises conducted by the resident members of the Faculty. For the lectures of the non-resident members, both classes are brought together. The order in which the different subjects are taught and the number of hours given to each, are announced at the beginning of the University year by a printed schedule. The following is a statement of the subjects upon which instruction is given and examinations required, together with suggestions as to the methods in use :

JUNIOR YEAR.

1. Elementary Law. Selected parts of the Commentaries of Blackstone are used as the basis of this work. The student is thoroughly examined each day upon portions of the text that have been previously assigned ; he also listens to lectures and expositions by the professor in charge. Professor BURDICK.

2. Contracts. The work in this subject is carried on by text-book exposition and recitations, and after the elementary principles have been mastered, by the study of selected cases. Professor BURDICK.

3. Agency. Lectures, recitations and cases. Assistant Professor ———.

4. Criminal Law and Procedure. General lectures in which the fundamental principles are fully explained, supplemented by the study of selected cases. With New York students, special attention is given to the New York Penal Code and the New York Code of Criminal Procedure. Professor COLLIN.

5. Torts. Text-book and recitations, supplemented by lectures and to some extent by work upon cases. Professor COLLIN and Assistant Professor ———.

6. Domestic Relations. Text-book exposition and recitations principally ; some parts of the subject, however, are taught by lecture. Assistant Professor

7. The Law of Real Property. This is begun during the junior year, one term's work of eleven weeks being devoted to it. The work consists of a thorough mastery of the second book of Blackstone so far as it is devoted to real property, with daily examinations. Professor HUTCHINS.

8. Evidence. Text-book, lectures and cases. Professor BURDICK.

9. Bailments. Lectures and cases. Professor BURDICK.

10. Common Law Pleading and Practice in Cases at Law. Some approved text-book on pleading is used as a basis for this work. In connection with the text-book work, informal lectures on practice are given. The student is also given work in the preparation of pleadings, and his efforts are carefully examined and criticised by the professor in charge. Professor HUTCHINS.

11. Civil Procedure under the Codes. This subject is begun during the last term of the junior year, and is taught chiefly by lecture. Professor COLLIN.

12. English Constitutional History (Optional). Lectures. Professor TUTTLE.

SENIOR YEAR.

1. Private and Municipal Corporations. Lectures, supplemented by a thorough study of cases. Professor COLLIN.

2. Mercantile Law, including Bills, Partnership,

Insurance, Sales, Suretyship, etc. These subjects are taught principally by cases. Professor BURDICK.

3. The Law of Real Property. Some standard text-book is used as the basis for the general instruction. With New York students, special attention is given to statutory changes. Professor HUTCHINS.

4. Equity Jurisprudence. A full course of lectures is given which covers the fundamental principles of the science. This work is supplemented by a thorough study of cases, selected with a view of illustrating such principles. Professor HUTCHINS.

5. Equity Pleading and Procedure in State and in United States Courts. Lectures and Recitations. Professor HUTCHINS.

6. Civil Procedure under the Codes. Lectures and practical work, together with a special study of the Code of Civil Procedure by New York students. Professor COLLIN.

7. Wills and Administration of Estates of deceased Persons. Text-book, lectures and cases. Assistant Professor ———.

8. Chattel Mortgages, Mechanic's Liens and Assignments for the benefit of Creditors. Text-book and lectures. Assistant Professor ———.

9. Practical Suggestions Concerning the Preparation, Trial and Argument of Causes. Lectures. THE HON. DOUGLAS BOARDMAN.

10. Roman Law. Lectures. Professor BURDICK.

11. International Law. Lectures. Professor JENKS.

12. American Constitutional History. (Optional.) Lectures. Professor TYLER.

13. American Constitutional Law. Lectures, text-book and cases. Professor HUTCHINS.

Whenever a subject is taught by lecture, the professor giving instruction holds frequent and usually daily examinations upon ground covered by previous lectures.

COURSES OF SPECIAL LECTURES.

Lectures upon the following subjects are given by the non-resident members of the Faculty :

1. The Statute of Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyances,
(two courses).

The Hon. Francis M. Finch, LL. D., of the
New York Court of Appeals.

2. Constitutional Law, (two courses.)

The Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, LL. D., of
the New York City Bar.

3. The Law of Shipping and Admiralty.

The Hon. Alfred C. Coxe, A. M., of the United
States District Court.

4. The Patent Laws of the United States.

Albert H. Walker, LL. B., of the Hartford Bar.

5. Medical Jurisprudence.

John Ordronaux, LL. D., of New York City.

6. The Law of Insurance.

The Hon. Irving G. Vann, A. M., of the New
York Court of Appeals.

7. Extradition.

The Hon. Goodwin Brown, of the Albany Bar.

AMOUNT OF REQUIRED WORK.

The regular class instruction of the School is at no time less than fifteen hours per week for each class.

THE UNIVERSITY COURT.

A session of the University Court is held, as a rule, each week during the school year. The resident members of the Law Faculty constitute the Court, and sit together for the hearing of causes. All opinions of the Court are in writing, and are placed on file in the Law Library.

The hearings of the Court are based upon assumed facts, the only questions open to discussion being questions of law. Students are required to prepare pleadings, which are submitted for criticism to the professor having in charge the subject of pleading and procedure, and briefs in which the principles applicable to the case are clearly stated and such authorities cited as are produced at the oral argument.

It is the effort of the Faculty to make *practical* lawyers, to teach the principles of the law, and how to apply them. To this end, the University Court is made the forum for the discussion of such questions as most frequently arise in a professional career at the bar ; and, so far as it can be used for that purpose, it is made a means of familiarizing the student with matters of pleading and practice and with the general routine of court work.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

Exceptional opportunities for instruction in Elocution and Oratory are provided for students in the School of Law. Separate classes are formed for such students, and the course of instruction is specially adapted to their professional needs. The course is optional, and can be taken without the payment of extra tuition.

EXAMINATIONS.

It was a leading purpose with the Board of Trustees in the establishment of the School of Law that it

should be characterized by the thoroughness of its training. And it is the constant effort of the Faculty that this purpose should be realized. As one means of accomplishing the desired result, the examinations have from the first been searching and comprehensive. The University year is divided into three terms. At the end of each, the members of both classes are subjected to oral and written examinations upon the work of the term. The promotion of a student to full standing in his class at a subsequent term and his continuance in the School are dependent upon the manner in which he passes such examinations. Furthermore, the Faculty do not hesitate to drop a student from the rolls at any time during the year on becoming satisfied that he is neglecting his work. At the end of the senior year, all candidates for graduation are also required to pass satisfactory oral and written examinations on all of the subjects of the course. In the written term and final examinations, the ordinary university methods are followed, but in the oral examinations there is a departure in that each student is examined separately and in private upon each subject by the professor who has given instruction in the subject.

THESES.

Each member of the senior class who is a candidate for a degree, is required to prepare and deposit with the Faculty, at least one month before graduation, a thesis, not less than forty folios in length, upon some legal topic selected by himself and approved by the Faculty. The production must be satisfactory in matter, form and style ; and the student presenting it must hold himself in readiness to be examined upon the subject.

PRIZES.

A fund of two thousand dollars has been given by a friend of the School, the income of which is devoted

each year, under the direction of the Law Faculty, either for prizes for graduating theses, or for printing theses of special merit, or for both such purposes. The way in which the income is to be applied is determined each year upon the presentation of the graduating theses.

Two prizes are given for excellence in debate, the first of thirty dollars and the second of twenty dollars. The regulations for the contest are as follows :

1. From the members of the senior class who have gained the highest standard in the preparation and presentation of cases in the University Court, not more than six debaters are appointed by the resident Law Faculty. Their names and the question for debate are announced at the close of the winter term. At the same time, the position of the debaters is determined by lot.
2. At the debate, the order in which the competitors are to be called is determined by lot, publicly drawn at the time. Each competitor is called twice, and is allowed to speak ten minutes on the first call and five minutes on the second.
3. The prizes are awarded by a committee of three, selected by the President of the University.
4. The contest takes place in public on the evening of the Saturday immediately preceding commencement week.

TERMS OF GRADUATION.

Students who have received the full course of instruction, performed all required exercises, and passed the regular examinations, are admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Students admitted to advanced standing are entitled to all the privileges of the class of which they become members.

CERTIFICATES OF ATTENDANCE.

When a person is connected with the School for a period not entitling him to graduate, he may on application to the Secretary, receive, instead of a diploma, an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance and the degree of his attainments.

WORK IN SCHOOL OF LAW BY STUDENTS IN
GENERAL COURSES.

It has been provided that juniors and seniors in good standing in the general courses of the University may be allowed, under permission of the General Faculty and with the consent of the Faculty of the School of Law in each case, to elect studies in the Law School which shall count toward graduation both in that School and in the general courses ; but the sum total of hours so elected cannot exceed the number required for one year's work in the Law School.

Under this provision a student may complete a general course of university study and the law course in five years.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

There are certain text-books that the student must have for class-room work. The number, however, is limited. Notice is given, at the opening of the year of the books that will be needed for this purpose. While the student is not obliged to provide himself with more

than the limited number of books used for class-room instruction, as all the leading law treatises are found in the library of the School, yet it will, in the opinion of the Faculty, greatly facilitate his labor, if he can have at hand at all times standard works upon the more important branches of the law. Such books will be found essential in subsequent practice. A selection may be made from the following list. The members of the Faculty always hold themselves in readiness to aid the student in making judicious selections.

Contracts.—Parsons, Anson, Metcalf, Pollock, Bishop.

Bailments.—Schouler, Edwards, Story.

Sales.—Benjamin, Blackburn, Tiedeman.

Domestic Relations.—Schouler or Reeves on the Domestic Relations; Schouler on Husband and Wife; Bishop on Marriage and Divorce; Bishop on Married Women; Cord on Married Women; Macdonell on Master and Servant; Simpson on Infants.

Corporations.—Angel and Ames, Morawetz, Taylor; Dillon on Municipal Corporations; Thompson on Liability of Stockholders; Cook's Stock, Stockholders and Corporation Law.

Bills and Notes.—Byles, Tiedeman, Parsons; Daniels on Negotiable Instruments; Edwards on Bills and Notes; Bigelow's Leading Cases; Ames' Leading Cases.

Torts.—Cooley, Bigelow, Addison, Pollock.

Evidence.—Greenleaf on Evidence; Best's Principles of Evidence, Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence; Wharton or Starkie on Evidence; Rogers on Expert Testimony.

Real Property.—Williams, Washburn, Tiedeman, Boone, Willard.

Partnership.—Lindley, Parsons, Bates, Pollock.

Wills and Administrations of Estates.—Redfield on Wills; Jarman on Wills (Randolph & Talcott's or Bigelow's edition); Hawkins

on the Construction of Wills; Schouler on Wills; Williams on Executors; Schouler on Executors and Administrators.

Common Carriers.—Hutchinson on Carriers; Thompson on Passenger Carriers; Redfield or Pierce on Railways; Wheeler on Carriers.

Equity.—Pomeroy's or Story's Equity Jurisprudence; Snell's, Bispham's or Adam's Equity.

Criminal Law.—Harris, Bishop, Wharton, May, Washburn; Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law; Stephen's History of the Criminal Law.

Pleading.—Gould, Stephen, Chitty; Bliss on Code Pleading; Story's Equity Pleading; Pomeroy on Remedial Rights.

Agency.—Evans, Story, Wharton, Mechem.

Damages.—Sutherland, Sedgwick.

Mortgages.—Jones, Thomas.

Insurance.—May on Insurance; Wood on Fire Insurance; Bliss on Life Insurance; Arnold on Marine Insurance.

Shipping and Admiralty.—Abbott, Conkling, Desty.

Easements.—Goddard, Washburn.

Taxation.—Cooley, Burrows, Desty.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Tidy's Legal Medicine, Wharton and Stillé, Beck, Ewell.

Constitutional History.—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; May's Constitutional History of England; Yonge's Constitutional History of England; Stubb's Constitutional History of England; Bagehot's English Constitution; Gneist's English Constitutional History; Curtis's History of the Constitution of the United States; Bancroft's History of the Constitution of the United States; Von Holst's Constitutional History of the United States.

Constitutional and Statute Law.—Pomeroy's Introduction to the Constitutional Law of the U. S. ; Von Holst's Constitutional Law of U. S. ; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law ; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations ; Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States ; Sedgwick on Constitutional and Statutory Law ; Jameson's Constitutional Conventions ; Bishop's Written Law ; Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes ; Farrar's Manual of the Constitution of the U. S. ; Stearn's Concordance to the Constitution of the U. S.

Jurisprudence.—Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence ; Austin's Lectures on Jurisprudence ; Lorimer's Principles of Jurisprudence ; Amos on the Science of Law.

International Law.—Wheaton's Elements of International Law ; Woolsey's Introduction to International Law ; Hall's International Law ; Davis' International Law ; Story's Conflict of Laws.

Roman Law.—Morey's Outlines of Roman Law ; Hadley's Introduction to Roman Law ; Mackenzie's Roman Law ; Moyle's Justinian ; Roby's introduction to the Digest ; Muirhead's Roman Law.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Special facilities are offered to students desiring to supplement their work in law with studies in history and political science. The instruction given in the President White School of History and Political Science may be taken as elective work by students in the School of Law. The courses of the School embrace instruction in the various branches of constitutional and political history, as well as in the history of political and municipal institutions.

It has been provided by resolution of the Board of Trustees that any student who, in addition to his course

in the School of Law, shall pursue studies in history and political science amounting to at least four hours a week during two years, and shall pass creditably the regular examinations in the same, in addition to the required examinations in the School of Law, may, upon the creditable completion of the course in law, and on the recommendation of the Faculty of Law and the Professors of History and Political Science, be accorded the degree of Bachelor of laws, *cum laude*.

The following are the courses of instruction in the School of History and Political Science that are open to properly qualified law students. Each course extends through the year unless otherwise indicated. It should be noted that course 27 is required of law students. The numbering of the courses is that given in the University Register for 1890-91, at pp. 99-102.

1. The History and Civilization of Greece and Rome. Fall term, Greece. Winter and Spring terms, Rome. T., Th., 9, 10, 11. Mr. BOTSFORD.

2. Private, Political, and Legal Antiquities of the Greeks. The first two terms will be devoted to a study of the private life of the Greeks, with illustrations (by lantern views, photographs, etc.) from ancient monuments and remains. The third term will be given to a review of the political and legal institutions of Athens and Sparta. T., Th., 11. Professor WHEELER. Courses 2 and 3 will be given in alternate years.

3. Private life of the Romans. A systematic treatment, with illustrations (by lantern views, photographs, etc.) from the remains of ancient art, and in particular from the results of excavations in Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Rome. Fall and Winter terms. W., F., 11. For Spring term see under Latin, course 9. Professor HALE. Courses 2 and 3 will be given in alternate years.

4. The Political and Social History of Europe during the Middle Ages. Lectures and Examinations. M., W., F., 9. Assistant Professor BURR.

5. The Political and Social History of Europe from the Renaissance to the French Revolution. Lecture and examinations, T., Th., S., 6. Assistant Professor BURR.

6. The Political and Social History of England from the Saxon Invasion to the close of the Napoleonic Wars. Lectures and examinations. M., W., F., 9. Assistant Professor BURR.

7. The Political, Social and Constitutional History of Europe from the beginning of the French Revolution of 1789 to the Franco-German War of 1870. Lectures and examinations. T. Th., S., 12. Several lectures on special subjects connected with the course may also be expected from ex-President WHITE and from President ADAMS.

9. American History from the Earliest Discovery to the end of the War for Independence. Lectures and recitations. M., W., F., 3. Professor TYLER.

10. American History from the end of the War for Independence to the end of the War for the Union. Lectures and recitations. M., W., F., 3. Professor TYLER.

11. American Historical Seminary. The investigation of historical subjects by study of the sources. M., 7-9 p. m. Professor TYLER.

12. American Constitutional History. Lectures and recitations. T., Th., 3. Professor TYLER.

13. American Historical Seminary. The original investigation of subjects in American Constitutional History. T., 7-9 p. m. Professor TYLER. Open only to those who, on application, evince proper qualifications.

14. History of Institutions. Lectures. Fall term: General principles of political organization. Winter term: Growth of the English Constitution. Spring term: Methods of municipal administration. M., W., F., 11. Professor TUTTLE.

15. International Law and History of Diplomacy. Lectures. T., Th., 11. Professor TUTTLE.

16. Literature of Political Science. Lectures and readings. M., 3. Professor TUTTLE.

17. General Seminary. Study, from the sources, of obscure political and historical questions. Open only to graduates and properly qualified seniors. Th., 4-6. Professor TUTTLE.

19. Elementary course. Principles of Political Economy. Banking. Financial Legislation of the United States. M., W., F., 10. Professor LAUGHLIN.
20. Advanced course. Discussion of economic writers and systems. Investigation of current economic topics; Bimetallism, Shipping, Railway Transportation. T., Th., 12. Open only to students who have passed satisfactorily in course 19. Professor LAUGHLIN.
21. History of Tariff Legislation of the United States. W., 12. Open to all Students. Professor LAUGHLIN.
22. Economic seminary. Open only to students who can satisfy the instructor that they are competent to make critical studies of economic problems. M., 4-5.30. Professor LAUGHLIN.
26. Social Science, including the History and Management of Charitable and Penal Institutions. T., 4.30. Professor COLLIN.
27. Roman Law. Its growth; its characteristic features; its influence on modern legal systems, and its contributions to the principles of comparative jurisprudence. Lectures and examinations. Required of seniors in the School of Law, and open to other properly qualified students. M., 2. Professor BURDICK.

GRADUATE INSTRUCTION.

Graduate instruction is offered by the Faculty of the School of Law with a view of giving to the student who is inclined to spend a longer period at a law school than that required for the baccalaureate degree an opportunity to add to his legal acquirements either by fur-

ther general study or by pursuing special lines of legal investigation. It is believed that graduate work will meet the needs *first* of those who desire to devote an additional year, under the direction of teachers, to the general study of the law, *secondly*, of those who propose making a specialty in practice of some particular branch of the law, and who wish to take advanced preparatory work in the line of the specialty chosen and *thirdly*, of those who have in view the study of the law as a science and who desire to become familiar with the sources and philosophy of our jurisprudence. Provision is made for advanced instruction and study in the following subjects, according to the scheme hereinafter set forth : Contracts ; Mercantile Law ; Corporations ; Railroad Law ; Insurance Law ; The Law of Real Property ; Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity ; Domestic Relations ; Admiralty ; Roman Law ; American Constitutional History ; American Constitutional Law ; English Constitutional History ; English Constitutional Law ; Comparative Jurisprudence ; General Jurisprudence ; Political and Social Science.

The graduate work is under the immediate supervision of the resident members of the Faculty, and is conducted in substantially the following manner : Each student at the opening of the University year is required to select three subjects to which the work of the year is to be devoted. One of these he designates as his *major* subject. To this he is expected to give his best energies, making his investigations therein thorough, comprehensive, and exhaustive. To the other subjects, known as *minors*, he gives such attention as his time will permit. It is expected that his work in the minor lines will be of a more general character, and, although thorough so far as prosecuted, will be less extended than that given to the major subject. By special permission from the Faculty, a student may devote all his time to one subject. Each student is under the spe-

cial guidance of the professors in whose departments his subjects lie. He receives from each full instructions as to the questions to be investigated and as to the nature and direction of his work, and also such individual assistance as may be needed from time to time during the progress of his studies. Periodical reports and examinations upon work assigned are required, at which times the professor in charge goes over carefully with the student the ground covered since the last report, making such criticisms and suggestions as may be necessary. In a word, the scheme contemplates independent investigations by the student in the lines chosen, under the immediate direction and supervision of the different members of the Faculty.

In addition to the foregoing, each student is required to prepare a thesis upon some question connected with his *major* subject. This production must be scholarly in character and exhaustive in its subject matter, and the author must be prepared to defend the positions taken therein.

Graduate students are expected to attend all non-resident courses of lectures given before the School, and in making provision for such courses, their needs are kept specially in view.

Graduate instruction covers one year. In order to take advantage of it, the student must be actually in residence at the University during the year.

The work is open to the graduates of this or any law school of recognized standing. Tuition is free.

At the end of the year, each student is examined separately upon all work that has been assigned to him. This examination is both written and oral, and is especially thorough and searching in character.

The degree of Master of Law is conferred upon all who complete in a creditable manner the work of the graduate year.

MATERIAL EQUIPMENT.

LAW SCHOOL BUILDING.

For the purposes of the School of Law accommodations have thus far been provided in Morrill Hall. These consist of lecture rooms, offices for the several professors, and rooms for the Law Library. But the growth of the School has been such that a separate building, to be devoted exclusively to its use, has become necessary. The Board of Trustees have made a liberal appropriation for this purpose. It is expected that the building will be finished and ready for occupancy during the coming year. It is to be built of Cleveland sandstone, is to contain three large lecture-rooms, offices, consultation and recitation-rooms, a library and reading-room capable of accommodating 25,000 volumes and 250 readers, and is to be complete in all its appointments.

LIBRARIES.

The Law Library of the University contains about 10,000 volumes. All sets of reports are kept up to date ; and material additions to the collection are constantly being made by way of purchase and gift. The books of this library are at all times accessible to students of the School, as are the books of the private libraries of the several professors which are on the same floor. The principal American and English legal periodicals are regularly taken and kept on file. The General Library of the University, which is also open to use by students in the School of Law, contains about one hundred and seven thousand volumes, besides thirty thousand pamphlets. This includes the President White Library of History and Political Science, containing about thirty thousand volumes and ten thousand pam-

phlets presented to the University in 1887 by Ex-President Andrew D. White.

GYMNASIUM.

The University has a well equipped gymnasium. The main portion is of brick, one hundred and fifty feet long, sixty feet wide and fifty feet high. The annex, which is to be enlarged during the coming year to three times its present capacity, is a two-storied building, having an area of fifty-two by thirty-eight feet. The main building, with the exception of a small portion that is set apart for an office and military store-room, is used for gymnastics and military drill. Here is to be found a carefully chosen supply of the most improved gymnastic apparatus and appliances for individual and class work. The hall is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and, it is believed, gives the largest clear space for floor room of any gymnasium in the country. The Annex contains on the lower floor the offices of the Department of Physical Culture, faculty dressing-room, general bath and dressing-rooms, lavatory, closets and general repair room. The upper floor is entirely given up to a dressing-room, which contains locker accommodations for five hundred students. Students in the School of Law are entitled to the same privileges in the gymnasium as students in the other departments of the University.

EXPENSES, ETC.

The fee for tuition is \$100 a year, payable as follows : \$40 at the beginning of the first term ; \$35 at the beginning of the second term ; and \$25 at the beginning of the third term.

A fee of \$5 to cover expenses of graduation, degrees, etc., is charged to each person taking the baccalaureate degree. This fee must be paid before the degree is conferred.

The fee charged for the master's degree is \$10, which much be paid before the degree is conferred.

Tuition is free to *students with State Scholarships and to graduate students.*

The following is a fair estimate of the yearly expenses :

Tuition, - - - - -	\$100 00
Room, board, lights, fuel, and laundry, about - -	200 00
Text books, about - - - - -	20 00
Total, - - - - -	<hr/> \$320 00

The additional expenses of a student depend so largely upon his personal tastes that it is difficult to give an estimate.

The expense of living in Ithaca varies, for board, room, fuel, and lights, from \$3 to \$7 a week. By the formation of clubs, students often reduce their expenses to \$3.00 or \$2.50 a week for room and board.

Students who intend to enter the School of Law should, after registering at the office of the Registrar, report to the Secretary of the School, at his office, 24 Morrill Hall, register with him, and receive from him such directions as may be necessary.

All letters of inquiry should be directed to the Secretary of the School of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

APPENDIX.

LAW STUDENT'S CERTIFICATE.

REVISED REQUIREMENTS, ADOPTED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS,
MARCH 19, 1891.

At a term of the Court of Appeals of the state of New York, held at the capitol in the city of Albany on the 19th of March, 1891.

Present—Hon. Wm. C. Ruger, Chief Judge.

In the matter of amending the rules relative to the admission of attorneys and counsellors at law.

Ordered: That the following rule in regard to the admission of attorneys and counsellors at law be and the same is hereby substituted for and in the place of Rule 2, as heretofore existing.

RULE 2.

Before any person shall enter upon the clerkship, or substituted course of study hereinafter provided,* or in one year thereafter, he shall, if not a graduate of a college or university registered by the regents as maintaining a satisfactory standard, pass an examination conducted under the authority and in accordance with the ordinances and rules of the University of the State of New York, in English composition, first year Latin, arithmetic, geometry, English and United States history, and civics, or in their substantial equivalents defined by the rules of the University, and file a certificate of such fact, signed by the Secretary of the University, with the clerk of the Court of Appeals, who shall return to the person named therein a certified copy of the same, showing the date of such filing.

* NOTE.—The substituted course of study referred to is a law school course provided for in Rule 3.

A law student whose clerkship or substituted course of study has already begun, as shown by the records of the Court of Appeals or of any incorporated law school in this state, or law school established in connection with any college or university within this state, may, at his option, file instead of the certificate required by this rule, that required by the rules of the Court of Appeals, adopted May 4, 1882.

NOTES ON RULE FROM THE EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

1. One year instead of three months is allowed from the beginning of the clerkship or substituted course of study in which to complete the preliminary studies.

2. To secure exemption from examination the candidate must be a graduate of a college or university "registered by the regents as maintaining a satisfactory standard." This excludes institutions which take the name college or university when the real grade of work done is much lower.

3. The separate examinations in grammar and orthography are omitted as the examination in English composition will hereafter cover those subjects; i. e., the candidate's knowledge of grammar and spelling will be tested by his work in English composition. Similarly the examination in geography is omitted as being sufficiently covered by the examinations in history.

4. First year Latin including Roman history, plane geometry, and civics are added. The exact ground covered by these examinations is shown in the syllabus. The course in Latin assumes a daily study of the subject for an entire school year of 40 weeks, or the amount of Latin usually taken before beginning Cæsar. The amount of Roman history included in the Latin examination is readily covered in a brief course of 10

weeks. For the completion of plane geometry, schools usually allow 30 weeks ; and for the course in civics on which the examination is held, 20 weeks are allowed : i. e., daily work for half a school year.

5. Under the previous rule no variation was allowed from the studies named. Under the new rule the regents will accept as "substantial equivalents" the following :

a. A certificate of having successfully completed a full year's course of study in any college or university under the supervision of the regents of the University, or registered by the regents as maintaining a satisfactory standard.

b. A certificate of having satisfactorily completed a three years' course in any institution subject to the visitation of the regents, or registered by the regents as maintaining a satisfactory academic standard.

c. A regents' diploma.

d. Regents' pass-cards for any 22 counts, if at least 4 are for some language other than English, and at least 7 are from the mathematical and 7 from the historical groups.

e. Regents' pass-cards for any 30 academic counts. This allows the candidate to select from the entire list of 58 academic studies in which the regents hold examinations and which aggregate 128 counts.

6. Students who were recorded on April 13, 1891, either in the Court of Appeals or in a law school, as having already begun the required course, have the full option of securing the certificate under either the old rule or the new. This gives no option to students who had begun their course but had not on April 13, 1891, filed the required certificate.

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

SCHOOL OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR

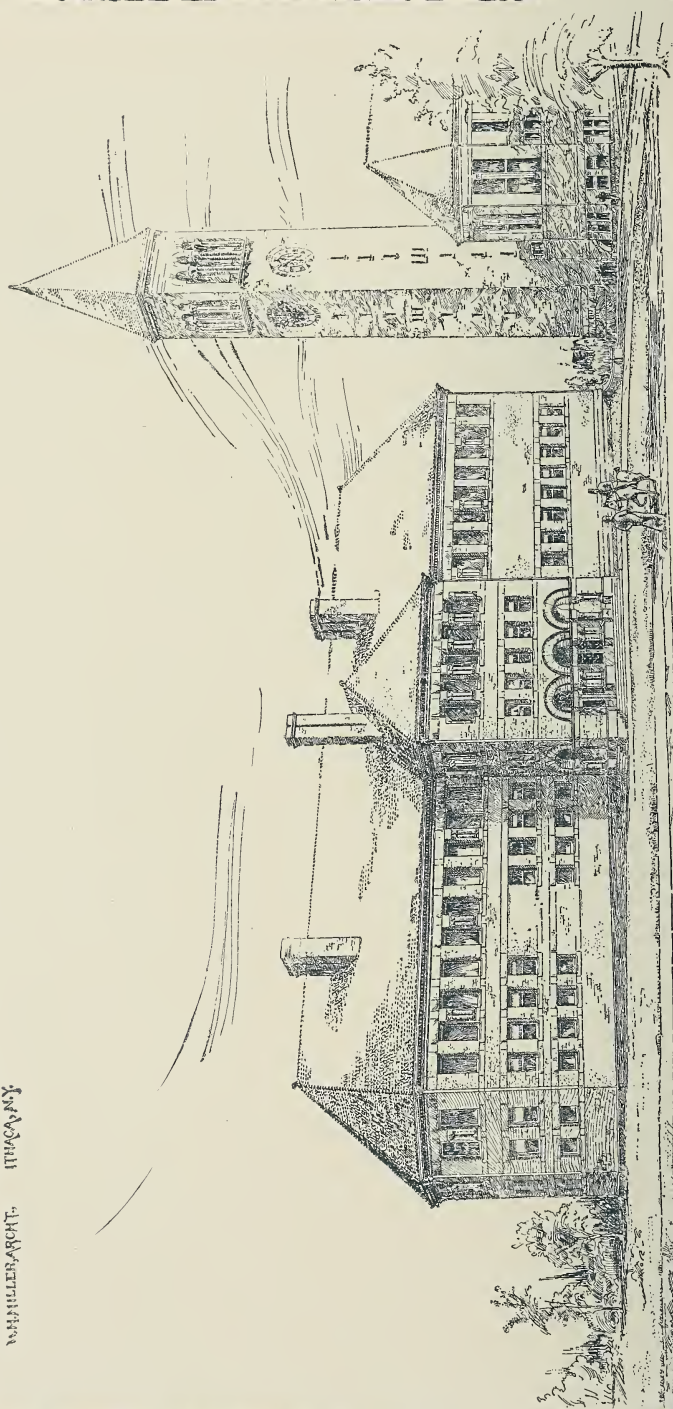
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PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, N. Y.

1892

Law Building Cornell University
ARCHITECT. THOMAS H. HERRICK



CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

SCHOOL OF LAW

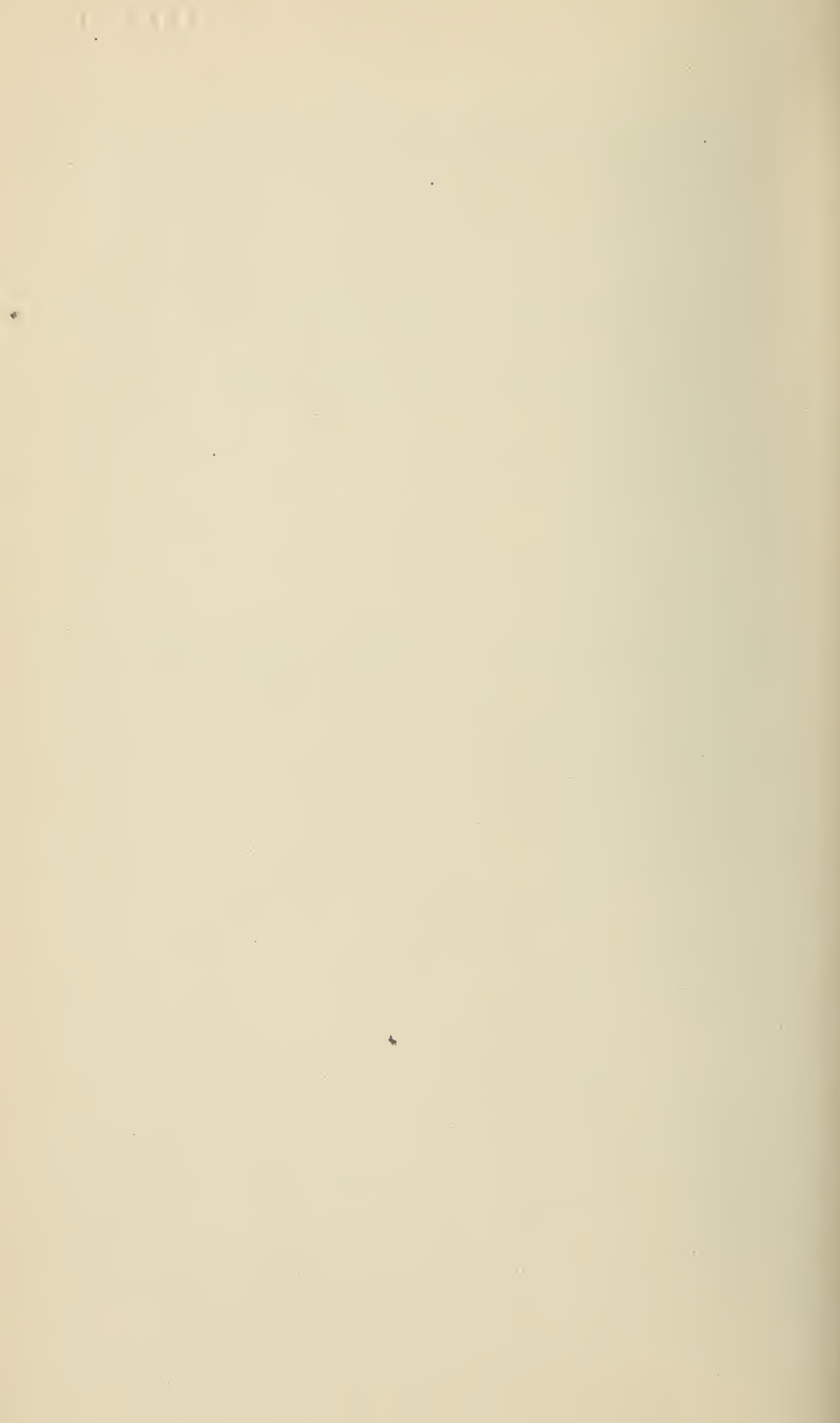
FOR THE YEAR

1892-93

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, N. Y.

1892



CALENDAR OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

- 1892—SEPTEMBER 26.—REGISTRATION OF NEW STUDENTS.
- “ “ 27.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR AD-
MISSION TO THE SCHOOL.
- “ “ 27.—REGISTRATION OF MATRICULATED
STUDENTS.
- “ “ 28.—INTRODUCTORY LECTURE TO BOTH
CLASSES.
- “ “ 29.—INSTRUCTION BEGINS.
- “ NOVEMBER 24-28.—THANKSGIVING RECESS, FROM THE EVEN-
ING OF WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, TO
THE MORNING OF TUESDAY, NOV. 29.
- “ DECEMBER 14-21.—TERM EXAMINATIONS.
- “ “ 21.—TERM CLOSES.
- 1893—JANUARY 4.—WINTER TERM OPENS.
- “ “ 11.—FOUNDER'S DAY.—RECESS.
- “ FEBRUARY 22.—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—RECESS.
- “ MARCH 17-24.—TERM EXAMINATIONS.
- “ “ 24.—TERM CLOSES.
- “ APRIL 4.—SPRING TERM OPENS.
- “ MAY 30.—DECORATION DAY.
- “ JUNE 2-10.—TERM AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.
- “ “ 15.—COMMENCEMENT.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

FACULTY.

RESIDENT FACULTY.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL.D.,	<i>President</i>
THE HON. FRANCIS M. FINCH, LL.D.,	<i>Dean</i>
HARRY B. HUTCHINS, PH.B.,	<i>Professor of Law and Associate Dean</i>
CHARLES A. COLLIN, A.M.,	<i>Professor of Law</i>
CHARLES E. HUGHES, A.M., LL.B.,	<i>Professor of Law</i>
WILLIAM A. FINCH, A.B.,	<i>Associate Professor of Law</i>
MOSES COIT TYLER, LL.D., L.H.D.,	<i>Professor of American Constitutional History</i>
HERBERT TUTTLE, A.M., L.H.D.,	<i>Professor of English Constitutional History</i>
BRAINARD G. SMITH, A.M.,	<i>Associate Professor of Elocution and Oratory</i>

SPECIAL LECTURERS.

THE HON. FRANCIS M. FINCH, LL.D.,	<i>Of the New York Court of Appeals</i>
THE HON. DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN, LL.D.,	<i>Of the New York City Bar</i>
THE HON. ALFRED C. COXE, A.M.,	<i>Of the United States District Court</i>
ALBERT H. WALKER, LL.B.,	<i>Of the Hartford Bar</i>
JOHN ORDRONAU, LL.D.,	<i>Of the New York City Bar</i>
THE HON. IRVING G. VANN, LL.D.,	<i>Of the New York Court of Appeals</i>
THE HON. GOODWIN BROWN, A.M.,	<i>Of the Albany Bar</i>

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

The School of Law of Cornell University was first opened for the admission of students September 23, 1887, and began its work with an enrolment of fifty-five. The attendance of the present year is one hundred and fifty. Of these five are studying for the master's degree, forty-eight are seniors, sixty-nine juniors, while twenty-eight are students from general courses electing work in the School. See University Register for 1891-'92, pp. 226-230. The session for 1892-93 will open Monday, September 26, 1892.

GENERAL PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

It is the purpose of the Board of Trustees of the University to furnish through the School of Law such facilities for legal training as will commend themselves to the most favorable judgment of the profession. The Faculty of the School is composed of both resident and non-resident members. The resident members devote themselves regularly to the work of daily instruction. This is carried on by text-book exposition and recitations, by lectures and examinations, and by the study of selected cases. Instruction to the more advanced students by means of the study of cases is made a special feature of the School. It is the effort of the instructors, not only to teach with especial thoroughness the elements of the law, but also to give such practical training in the different methods of pleading and procedure as will fit the student for the active work of the profession in any part of the country.

The instruction by the non-resident members of the Faculty is by lecture. Provision is made each year for

several courses of lectures by eminent specialists in the profession, each course consisting of from four to ten lectures, according to the nature of the subject on which the lectures are given.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to the School must be at least nineteen years of age. Graduates of universities or colleges, students who have completed an academical or a high-school course approved by the Faculty, and persons who have received the "law student's certificate" issued by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, are admitted without examination and may become candidates for a degree. In order to be entitled to this privilege, however, the applicant should present to the Associate Dean of the School evidence that he comes within some one of the classes named, which should be in the form of a diploma or certificate or a certified copy thereof.

All other applicants, if candidates for a degree, must pass satisfactory examinations in the following subjects : arithmetic, English grammar, geography, orthography, English and United States history, English composition, first year Latin, plane geometry and civil government. One year of French or German will be received as an equivalent for the Latin required, and substantial equivalents may be offered for other subjects.

Applicants may be admitted to the School conditionally, notwithstanding that they may be deficient in some subjects, in case such deficiencies are not so considerable as, in the judgment of the Faculty, to disqualify them for the performance of the work of the junior year. But all such deficiencies must be made up before the end of the junior year.

It is desirable that applicants who are residents of the State of New York, and are not graduates of a college or university, should procure the "law student's

certificate'' before presenting themselves for admission. For the guidance of such, the revised requirements adopted by the Court of Appeals March 19, 1891, and which took effect April 13, 1891, together with notes on the same issued from the examination department of the University of the State of New York, are printed as an appendix to this announcement. See Appendix, pages 27-28.

To entitle a person to admission to advanced standing as a member of the senior class, he must be at least twenty years of age, must have had the required preliminary education, and must pass a satisfactory examination upon the subjects of the junior year or their equivalent. Attorneys at law, however, of any state are entitled to admission to the senior class, without examination, on the exhibition, at the opening of the college year, of their certificate of admission to the bar.

Students who are not candidates for a degree will be admitted to the School without a preliminary examination, and will be permitted to take such work as they may desire, provided they satisfy the professors giving instruction in the subjects selected, that they are qualified to pursue them with profit to themselves.

The regular examinations for admission and for advanced standing in the fall of 1892 will take place on Tuesday, September 27, in the Law Lecture Rooms, beginning at nine o'clock in the morning and at two o'clock in the afternoon. The examinations held at nine o'clock will have reference to general education. The examinations held at two o'clock will be upon legal subjects, and will be confined to candidates for advanced standing. Students desiring admission at other times than those mentioned, must make special arrangements with the Associate Dean of the School.

PRIOR READING IN LAW.

The student is frequently solicitous as to whether

or not it is desirable for him to acquire some general knowledge of legal principles before beginning his course in a school of law. It is difficult to lay down directions upon the subject that can be applied in all cases. The Faculty, however, are of the opinion that, for the first year, at least, more positive advancement will be made by students who, before entering the School, have read some of the more elementary works that are prepared especially for students than by those who begin the study here. But the Faculty understand very well the difficulty that most students outside of a law school experience in giving proper direction to their reading at the beginning ; they do not, therefore, make it a condition of admission that there must have been some prior reading of the law.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction is a graded one, and extends through two years of nine months each. The members of the junior class are not allowed to attend the exercises of the senior class. The Faculty are of the opinion that the work assigned to the juniors will be found to be fully sufficient to occupy their time and that any attempt to do senior work would not be profitable. But the members of the senior class are encouraged to attend the exercises of the junior class so far as they may be able to do so without neglecting their regular work. It is thought that the review thereby secured will be of advantage to them. The foregoing directions apply only to the exercises conducted by the resident members of the Faculty. For the lectures of the non-resident members, both classes are brought to-

gether. The following is a statement of the subjects upon which instruction is given and examinations required, together with suggestions as to the methods in use :

JUNIOR YEAR.

1. Elementary Law. Selected parts of the Commentaries of Blackstone are used in part as the basis of this work. The student is thoroughly examined each day upon portions of the text that have been previously assigned ; he also listens to lectures and expositions by the professor in charge. Professor HUGHES.
2. Contracts and Agency. The work in these subjects is carried on by text-book exposition and recitations and after the elementary principles have been mastered, by the study of selected cases. Professor HUGHES.
3. Criminal Law and Procedure. Text-books, informal lectures, discussion of selected cases, and recitations. Special attention is given to the New York Penal and Criminal Codes, and to corresponding statutory provisions in other states from which students are in attendance. Professor COLLIN.
4. Torts. Text-books, informal lectures, discussion of selected cases and recitations. Professor COLLIN.
5. Domestic Relations. Text-book and recitations, supplemented by informal lectures and, to some extent, by the study of selected cases. Associate Professor FINCH.
6. The Law of Real Property. This is begun in the junior year, the work consisting of a thorough mastery of the second book of Blackstone so far as it is devoted to real property, with daily expositions and examinations. Professor HUTCHINS.
7. Mercantile law. This subject is begun in the junior year by the study of the law of partnership. A text-book is used, but the principal work is carried on

by the examination and discussion of selected cases. Professor HUGHES.

8. Bailments. Text-book and recitations with special attention to recent cases. Associate Professor FINCH.

9. Common Law Pleading and Practice in Cases at Law. Some approved text-book on pleading is used as a basis for this work. In connection with the text-book work, informal lectures on practice are given. The student is also given work in the preparation of pleadings, and his efforts are carefully examined and criticised by the professor in charge. Professor HUTCHINS.

10. Civil Procedure under the Codes. This subject is begun in the junior year, and is taught chiefly by lecture. Professor COLLIN.

11. Insurance. Text-book and recitations supplemented by lectures. Associate Professor FINCH.

12. English Constitutional History. (Optional). Lectures. Professor TUTTLE.

SENIOR YEAR.

1. Private and Municipal Corporations. Lectures and discussion of cases, supplemented by a study of text-books. Professor COLLIN.

2. Mercantile Law continued by the study of bills, notes, checks, negotiable bonds and other commercial instruments, suretyship, and guaranty, sales, etc. A text-book is used, but the principal work is carried on by the examination and discussion of selected cases. Professor HUGHES.

3. Evidence. Elementary principles are taught by lectures and recitations. After a mastery of these, selected cases are used in connection with Stephen's Digest. Professor HUGHES.

4. The Law of Real Property. Some standard text-book is used as the basis for the general instruction.

Attention is also given to statutory changes. Professor HUTCHINS.

5. Equity Jurisprudence. An extended course of lectures is given which covers the fundamental principles of the science. This work is supplemented by a thorough study of cases, selected with a view of illustrating such principles. Professor HUTCHINS.

6. Equity Pleading and Procedure in State and in United States Courts. Lectures, recitations and practical work. Professor HUTCHINS.

7. Civil Procedure under the Codes. Lectures and practical work, together with a special study of the Code of Civil Procedure by New York students. Professor COLLIN.

8. Wills and Administration, Practice in Surrogate's Courts and Probate Courts generally. Text-book, lectures and cases. Associate Professor FINCH.

9. Chattel Mortgages, Mechanic's Liens and Assignments for the benefit of Creditors. Lectures, cases, and text-books. Associate Professor FINCH.

10. Practical Suggestions concerning the Preparation, Trial and Argument of Causes. Lectures. THE HON. FRANCIS M. FINCH.

11. Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence. Lectures. Professor COLLIN.

12. International Law. Lectures. Professor HUGHES.

13. English Constitutional History (Optional.) Lectures. Professor TUTTLE.

14. American Constitutional History. (Optional.) Lectures. Professor TYLER.

15. American Constitutional Law. Lectures, text-book and cases. Professor HUTCHINS.

Whenever a subject is taught by lecture, the professor giving instruction holds frequent and usually daily examinations upon ground covered by previous lectures.

For schedule of work, showing the order in which subjects are taught, and the number of hours given to each, see Appendix B. pages 29-32.

COURSES OF SPECIAL LECTURES.

Lectures upon the following subjects are given by the non-resident members of the Faculty :

1. The Statute of Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyances, (two courses.)

The Hon. Francis M. Finch, LL.D., of the New York Court of Appeals.

2. Constitutional Law, (two courses.)

The Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, LL.D., of the New York City Bar.

3. The Law of Shipping and Admiralty.

The Hon. Alfred C. Coxe, A.M., of the United States District Court.

4. The Patent Laws of the United States.

Albert H. Walker, LL.B., of the Hartford Bar.

5. Medical Jurisprudence.

John Ordronaux, LL.D., of the New York City Bar.

6. The Law of Insurance.

The Hon. Irving G. Vann, A.M., of the New York Court of Appeals.

7. Extradition.

The Hon. Goodwin Brown, of the Albany Bar.

A syllabus of the course is provided by each special lecturer, and all students are examined upon these courses.

AMOUNT OF REQUIRED WORK.

The regular class instruction of the School is at no time less than fifteen hours per week for each class.

THE UNIVERSITY COURT.

Sessions of the University Court are held, as a rule, each week during the school year. The resident mem-

bers of the Law Faculty and the graduate students constitute the Court. All opinions of the Court are in writing, and are placed on file in the Law Library.

The hearings of the Court are based upon assumed facts, the only questions open to discussion being questions of law. Students are required to prepare pleadings, which are submitted for criticism to the professor having in charge the subject of pleading and procedure, and briefs in which the principles applicable to the case are clearly stated and such authorities cited as are produced at the oral argument.

It is the effort of the Faculty to make *practical* lawyers, to teach the principles of the law, and how to apply them. To this end, the University Court is made the forum for the discussion of such questions as most frequently arise in a professional career at the bar ; and, so far as it can be used for that purpose, it is made a means of familiarizing the student with matters of pleading and practice and with the general routine of court work.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

Exceptional opportunities for instruction in Elocution and Oratory are provided for students in the School of Law. The work is optional, and can be taken without the payment of extra tuition.

EXAMINATIONS.

It was a leading purpose with the Board of Trustees in the establishment of the School of Law that it should be characterized by the thoroughness of its training. And it is the constant effort of the Faculty that this purpose should be realized. As one means of accomplishing the desired result, the examinations have from the first been searching and comprehensive. The University year is divided into three terms. At the end of each, the members of both classes are subjected

to oral and written examinations upon the work of the term. The promotion of a student to full standing in his class at a subsequent term and his continuance in the School are dependent upon the manner in which he passes such examinations. Furthermore, the Faculty do not hesitate to drop a student from the rolls at any time during the year on becoming satisfied that he is neglecting his work. At the end of the senior year, all candidates for graduation are also required to pass satisfactory oral and written examinations on all of the subjects of the course. In the written term and final examinations, the ordinary university methods are followed, but in the oral examinations there is a departure in that each student is examined separately and in private upon each subject by the professor who has given instruction in the subject.

THESIS.

Each member of the senior class who is a candidate for a degree, is required to prepare and deposit with the Faculty, at least one month before graduation, a thesis, not less than forty folios in length, upon some legal topic, selected by himself and approved by the Faculty. The production must be satisfactory in matter, form and style ; and the student presenting it must hold himself in readiness to be examined upon the subject.

PRIZES.

A fund of two thousand dollars has been given by a friend of the School, the income of which is devoted each year, under the direction of the Law Faculty, either for prizes for graduating thesis, or for printing theses of special merit, or for both such purposes. The way in which the income is to be applied is determined each year upon the presentation of the graduating thesis.

Two prizes are given for excellence in debate, the first of thirty dollars and the second of twenty dollars. The regulations for the contest are as follows :

1. From the members of the senior class who have gained the highest standard in the preparation and presentation of cases in the University Court, not more than six debaters are appointed by the resident Law Faculty. Their names and the question for debate are announced at the close of the winter term. At the same time, the position of the debaters is determined by lot.

2. At the debate, the order in which the competitors are to be called is determined by lot, publicly drawn at the time. Each competitor is called twice, and is allowed to speak ten minutes on the first call and five minutes on the second.

3. The prizes are awarded by a committee of three, selected by the President of the University.

4. The contest takes place in public on the evening of the Saturday immediately preceding commencement week.

TERMS OF GRADUATION.

Students who have received the full course of instruction, performed all required exercises, and passed the regular examinations, are admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Students admitted to advanced standing are entitled to all the privileges of the class of which they become members.

CERTIFICATES OF ATTENDANCE.

When a person is connected with the School for a period not entitling him to graduate, he may on application to the Associate Dean, receive, instead of a diploma, an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance and the degree of his attainments.

WORK IN SCHOOL OF LAW BY STUDENTS IN GENERAL COURSES.

It has been provided that juniors and seniors in good standing in the general courses of the University

may be allowed, under permission of the General Faculty and with the consent of the Faculty of the School of Law in each case, to elect studies in the Law School which shall count toward graduation both in that School and in the general courses; but the sum total of hours so elected cannot exceed the number required for one year's work in the Law School.

Under this provision a student may complete a general course of university study and the law course in five years.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

There are certain text-books that the student must have for class-room work. The number, however, is limited. Notice is given, at the opening of each year of the books that will be needed for this purpose. While the student is not obliged to provide himself with more than the limited number of books used for class-room instruction, as all the leading law treatises are found in the Library of the School, yet it will in the opinion of the Faculty, greatly facilitate his labor, if he can have at hand at all times standard works upon the more important branches of the law. Such books will be found essential in subsequent practice. A selection may be made from the following list. The members of the Faculty always hold themselves in readiness to aid the student in making judicious selections.

Contracts.—Parsons, Anson, Metcalf, Pollock, Bishop.

Bailments.—Schouler, Edwards, Story.

Sales.—Benjamin, Blackburn, Tiedeman.

Domestic Relations.—Schouler or Reeves on the Domestic Relations; Schouler on Husband and Wife; Bishop on Marriage and Divorce; Bishop on Married Women; Cord on Married Women; MacDonell on Master and Servant; Simpson on Infants.

Corporations.—Beach, Cook, Morawetz, Taylor; Dillon on Municipal Corporations; Thompson on Liability of Stockholders.

Bills and Notes.—Byles, Tiedeman, Parsons; Daniels on Negotiable Instruments; Edwards on Bills and Notes; Bigelow's Leading Cases; Ames' Leading Cases.

Torts.—Cooley, Pollock, Bigelow, Addison.

Evidence.—Greenleaf on Evidence; Best's Principles of Evidence, Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence; Wharton or Starkie on Evidence; Rogers on Expert Testimony.

Real Property.—Williams, Washburn, Tiedeman, Boone, Willard.

Partnership.—Lindley, Parsons, Bates, Pollock.

Wills and Administration of Estates.—Redfield on Wills; Jarman on Wills (Randolph & Talcott's or Bigelow's edition); Hawkins on the Construction of Wills; Schouler on Wills; Williams on Executors; Schouler on Executors and Administrators.

Common Carriers.—Hutchinson on Carriers; Thompson on Passenger Carriers; Redfield or Pierce on Railways; Wheeler on Carriers.

Equity.—Pomeroy's or Story's Equity Jurisprudence; Snell's, Bispham's or Adam's Equity.

Criminal Law.—May, Bishop, Wharton, Harris, Washburn; Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law; Stephen's History of the Criminal Law.

Pleading and Practice.—Gould, Stephen, Chitty; Bliss on Code Pleading; Story's Equity Pleading; Pomeroy on Remedial Rights; Rumsey's Practice; Fiero's Special Actions and Special Proceedings.

Agency.—Evans, Story, Wharton, Mechem.

Damages.—Sutherland, Sedgwick.

Mortgages.—Jones, Thomas.

Insurance.—May on Insurance; Wood on Fire Insurance; Bliss on Life Insurance; Arnold on Marine Insurance.

Shipping and Admiralty.—Abbott, Conklin, Desty.

Easements.—Goddard, Washburn.

Taxation.—Cooley, Burrows, Desty.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Tidy's Legal Medicine, Wharton and Stillé, Beck, Ewell.

Constitutional History.—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; May's Constitutional History of England; Yonge's Constitutional History of England; Stubb's Constitutional History of England; Bagehot's English Constitution; Dicey's Law of the Constitution; Gneist's English Constitutional History; Curtis's History of the Constitution of the United States; Bancroft's History of the Constitution of the United States; Von Holst's Constitutional History of the United States.

Constitutional and Statute Law.—Pomeroy's Introduction to the Constitutional Law of the U. S. ; Von Holst's Constitutional Law of U. S. ; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law ; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations ; Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States ; Sedgwick on Constitutional and Statutory Law ; Jameson's Constitutional Conventions ; Bishop's Written Law ; Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes ; Farrar's Manual of the Constitution of the U. S. ; Stearn's Concordance to the Constitution of the U. S. ; Miller on the Constitution of the U. S. ; Ordranax's Constitutional Legislation ; Hare's American Constitutional Law.

Jurisprudence.—Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence ; Austin's Lectures on Jurisprudence ; Lorimer's Principles of Jurisprudence ; Amos on the Science of Law ; Maine's Ancient Law.

International Law.—Wheaton's Elements of International Law ; Woolsey's Introduction to International Law ; Hall's International Law ; Davis' International Law ; Story's Conflict of Laws.

Roman Law.—Morey's Outlines of Roman Law ; Hadley's Introduction to Roman Law ; Mackenzie's Roman Law ; Moyle's Justinian ; Roby's Introduction to the Digest ; Muirhead's Roman Law.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Special facilities are offered to students desiring to supplement their work in law with studies in history and political science. The instruction given in the President White School of History and Political Science may be taken as elective work by students in the School of Law. The courses of the School embrace instruction in the various branches of constitutional and political history, as well as in the history of political and municipal institutions.

It has been provided by resolution of the Board of Trustees that any student who, in addition to his course in the School of Law, shall pursue studies in history

and political science amounting to at least four hours a week during two years, and shall pass creditably the regular examinations in the same, in addition to the required examinations in the School of Law, may, upon the creditable completion of the course in law, and on the recommendation of the Faculty of Law and the Professors of History and Political Science, be accorded the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*.

The following are the courses of instruction in the School of History and Political Science that are open to properly qualified law students. Each course extends through the year unless otherwise indicated. The numbering of the courses is that given in the University Register for 1891-92, at pp. 101-104.

HISTORY.

1. The History and Civilization of Greece and Rome. Fall term, Greece. Winter and Spring terms, Rome. T., Th., 9. Associate Professor BURR.
2. Private and Political Antiquities of the Greeks. The first two terms will be devoted to a study of the private life of the Greeks, with illustrations (by lantern views, photographs, etc.) from ancient monuments and remains. The third term will be given to a review of the political institutions of Athens and Sparta. T., Th., 11. Professor WHEELER. Courses 2 and 3 will be given in alternate years.
3. Private Life of the Romans. A systematic treatment, with illustrations (by lantern views, photographs, etc.), from the remains of ancient art, and in particular from the results of excavations in Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Rome. Fall and Winter terms. W., F., 12. Professor HALE. Courses 2 and 3 will be given in alternate years.
4. The Political and Social History of Europe during the Middle Ages. Lectures and examinations. M., W., F., 9. Associate Professor BURR.
6. The Political and Social History of England during the Middle Ages. Lectures and examinations. Fall and Winter terms. T., Th., 10. Associate Professor BURR.
9. American History from the Earliest Discovery to the end of the War for Independence. Lectures and Recitations. M., W., F.,

3. Professor M. C. TYLER. Open only to those who have taken, or are taking course 6 and course 16.

10. American History from the end of the War for Independence to the end of the War for the Union. Lectures and recitations. M., W., F., 3. Professor M. C. TYLER. Open only to those who have taken or are taking course 6 and course 16.

12. American Constitutional History. Lectures and recitations. T., Th., 3. Professor M. C. TYLER. Designed for those who have had courses 9 and 10, and also for seniors in the School of Law.

13 a. Canadian Constitutional History and Law. From the English occupation in 1760 till the present time, with special reference to contemporary American constitutional development, and prefaced by a brief study of the institutions of Canada under the French, as contrasted with those of the British colonies. Lectures and recitations. Mr. COFFIN. F., 12.

14. General European History since the Middle Ages. Recitations with occasional lectures. T., Th., 11. Professor TUTTLE.

15. Epochs in the history of Modern Europe. Lectures. Fall : The Age of Transition. Winter : The Eighteenth Century. Spring : Social and Political Development since 1815. M., W., F., 11. Professor TUTTLE.

16. Political and Constitutional History of England since 1485. Lectures. Designed primarily for those who are making a specialty of legal and institutional history, and for qualified students in the School of Law. Spring. T., Th., 10. Professor TUTTLE.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

20. Political Institutions. Fall. Nature and historical development of Political Institutions. Winter. Comparative study of modern political systems, with especial reference to the practical working of Political Institutions in the United States. Spring. Municipal Institutions. M., T., W., 10. Lectures and Reports. Professor JENKS.

21. Social Institutions. Principles and history of social institutions ; social problems, including pauperism, crime, savings institutions, race problems, immigration, etc. T., Th., 9. Lectures and reports. Professor JENKS.

22. Elements of International Law. Fall and Winter, T., 9. Lectures. Professor HUGHES.

23. Seminary. Study of Political and Social Questions. Open only to advanced students. T., 4-6. Professor JENKS.

24. Two hours a week will be set aside by Professor JENKS for informal conferences with students in the Library, at which times books

of reference can be found and questions regarding methods of work can be answered, etc., to better advantage than in the class-room.

ECONOMICS.

30. Elementary course. Principles of Political Economy. Banking. Financial Legislation of the United States. M., W., F., 9 and 10. Two sections. Professor LAUGHLIN and Associate Professor MILLER.

31. Advanced course. Discussion of economic writers and systems. Investigation of current economic topics: bimetallism, shipping, money, etc. T., Th., 12, and a third hour at the wish of the instructor. Counts for three hours. Open only to students who have passed satisfactorily in course 30. Professor LAUGHLIN.

32. The Industrial and Economic History of Europe and the United States in the last hundred years. Lectures and selected reading. No previous economic study required. T., Th., 2. Associate Professor MILLER.

33. Taxation. Public Finance. Banking. Comparative study of the financial methods of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany. Open only to those who have passed satisfactorily in course 30. T. Th., 8. Associate Professor MILLER.

34. History of Tariff Legislation in the United States since 1789. W., 12. Professor LAUGHLIN.

35. Railway Transportation and Legislation in the United States and Europe. M., 8. Professor LAUGHLIN.

36. Lectures on the Economic Problems of American Agriculture. Th., 8. Professor LAUGHLIN.

GRADUATE INSTRUCTION.

Graduate instruction is offered by the Faculty of the School of Law with a view of giving to the student who is inclined to spend a longer period at a law school than that required for the baccalaureate degree an opportunity to add to his legal acquirements either by further general study or by pursuing special lines of legal investigation. It is believed that graduate work will

meet the needs *first* of those who desire to devote an additional year, under the direction of teachers, to the general study of the law, *secondly*, of those who propose making a specialty in practice of some particular branch of the law, and who wish to take advanced preparatory work in the line of the specialty chosen and *thirdly*, of those who have in view the study of the law as a science and who desire to become familiar with the sources and philosophy of our jurisprudence. Provision is made for advanced instruction and study in the following subjects, according to the scheme hereinafter set forth : Contracts ; Mercantile Law ; Corporations ; Railroad Law ; Insurance Law ; The Law of Real Property ; Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity ; Domestic Relations ; Admiralty ; Roman Law ; American Constitutional History ; American Constitutional Law : English Constitutional History ; English Constitutional Law ; Comparative Jurisprudence ; General Jurisprudence ; Political and Social Science.

The graduate work is under the immediate supervision of the resident members of the Faculty, and is conducted in substantially the following manner : Each student at the opening of the University year is required to select three subjects to which the work of the year is to be devoted. One of these he designates as his *major* subject. To this he is expected to give his best energies, making his investigations therein thorough, comprehensive, and exhaustive. To the other subjects, known as *minors*, he gives such attention as his time will permit. It is expected that his work in the minor lines will be of a more general character, and, although thorough so far as prosecuted, will be less extended than that given to the major subject. By special permission from the Faculty, a student may devote all his time to one subject. Each student is under the special guidance of the professors in whose departments his subjects lie. He receives from each full instructions as

to the questions to be investigated and as to the nature and direction of his work, and also such individual assistance as may be needed from time to time during the progress of his studies. Periodical reports and examinations upon work assigned are required, at which times the professor in charge goes over carefully with the student the ground covered since the last report, making such criticisms and suggestions as may be necessary. In a word, the scheme contemplates independent investigations by the student in the lines chosen, under the immediate direction and supervision of the different members of the Faculty.

In addition to the foregoing, each student is required to prepare a thesis upon some question connected with his *major* subject. This production must be scholarly in character and exhaustive in its subject matter, and the author must be prepared to defend the positions taken therein.

Graduate students are expected to attend all non-resident courses of lectures given before the School, and in making provision for such courses, their needs are kept specially in view.

Graduate instruction covers one year. In order to take advantage of it, the student must be actually in residence at the University during the year.

The work is open to the graduates of this or any law school of recognized standing. Tuition is free.

At the end of the year, each student is examined separately upon all work that has been assigned to him. This examination is both written and oral, and is especially thorough and searching in character.

The degree of Master of Law is conferred upon all who complete in a creditable manner the work of the graduate year.

MATERIAL EQUIPMENT.

LAW SCHOOL BUILDING.

At the opening of the School in 1887, the accommodations provided in Morrill Hall were found to be ample. These consisted of lecture-rooms, offices for the several professors and rooms for the Law Library. But the growth of the department was very soon such as to make it apparent that a separate building, to be devoted exclusively to its use, was a necessity. The Board of Trustees made a liberal appropriation for this purpose, and the building is now in process of construction. A cut of it appears as a frontispiece in this Announcement. It will be finished and ready for occupancy at the opening of the School in September, 1892.

The law school building is located directly opposite the new library building. See map of campus in University Register for 1891-2. It is built of Cleveland sandstone, and the construction is practically fire-proof. It is to be lighted by electricity and heated by steam supplied from the central heating-station. The matter of ventilation has also received careful attention. The extreme dimensions of the building are 202 by 58 feet, and it is three stories in height. On the first floor are three large lecture-rooms and the necessary halls and cloak-rooms. On the second and third floors are library accommodations for 25,000 volumes and 250 readers and the offices of the several professors. The building will be found to be complete in all of its appointments and admirably adapted for law-school work.

LIBRARIES.

The Law Library of the University contains about 10,000 volumes. All sets of reports are kept up to date; and material additions to the collection are constantly being made by way of purchase and gift. The books

of this library are at all times accessible to students of the School, as are the books in the private libraries of the several professors which are on the same floor. The principal American and English legal periodicals are regularly taken and kept on file. The General Library of the University, which is also open to use by students in the School of Law, contains about one hundred and seven thousand volumes, besides thirty thousand pamphlets. This includes the President White Library of History and Political Science, containing about thirty thousand volumes and ten thousand pamphlets.

GYMNASIUM.

The University has provided a large and well equipped gymnasium. This building is situated at the extreme southern end of the campus. It is a brick structure. The main portion is one hundred and fifty feet long, sixty feet wide and fifty feet high. The annex, adjoining the main hall on the south, is a three-storied building, having an area of seventy-four by eighty feet. The main building, with the exception of a small portion that is set apart for an office and military store-room, is used for gymnastics and military drill. This contains the arms and equipment of the cadet corps, and a carefully selected supply of the most improved gymnastic apparatus and appliances for both individual and class work. The hall is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and gives a clear space for floor room in the gymnasium of one hundred and fifty by sixty feet. The annex contains the offices of the Department of Physical Culture, examination rooms, faculty dressing-rooms, bath-rooms, swimming bath, lavatory, closets, general repair room, base ball batting cage, crew practice room, and dressing-rooms which contain locker accommodations for one thousand students.

Students in the School of Law are entitled to the

same privileges in the gymnasium as students in the other departments of the University.

EXPENSES, ETC.

The fee for tuition is \$100 a year, payable as follows: \$40 at the beginning of the first term; \$35 at the beginning of the second term; and \$25 at the beginning of the third term.

A fee of \$5 to cover expenses of graduation, degrees, etc., is charged to each person taking the baccalaureate degree. This fee must be paid before the degree is conferred.

The fee charged for the master's degree is \$10, which must be paid before the degree is conferred.

Tuition is free to *students with State Scholarships and to graduate students.*

The following is a fair estimate of the yearly expenses:

Tuition,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$100 00
Room, board, lights, fuel, and laundry, about	-								200 00
Text-books, about	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$320 00</u>

The additional expenses of a student depend so largely upon his personal tastes that it is difficult to give an estimate.

The expense of living in Ithaca varies, for board, room, fuel, and lights, from \$3 to \$7 a week. By the formation of clubs, students often reduce their expenses to \$3.00 a week for room and board.

Students who intend to enter the School of Law should, after registering at the office of the Registrar, report to the Associate Dean of the School, at his office, in the Law School Building, register with him, and receive from him such directions as may be necessary.

All letters of inquiry should be directed to The School of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Applications for copies of the University Register should be made to The Registrar of the University, Ithaca, N. Y.

APPENDIX A.

LAW STUDENT'S CERTIFICATE.

REVISED REQUIREMENTS, ADOPTED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS,
MARCH 19, 1891.

At a term of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, held at the capitol in the city of Albany on the 19th of March, 1891.

Present—Hon. William C. Ruger, Chief Judge.

In the matter of amending the rules relative to the admission of attorneys and counsellors at law.

Ordered : That the following rule in regard to the admission of attorneys and counsellors at law be and the same is hereby substituted for and in the place of Rule 2, as heretofore existing.

RULE 2.

Before any person shall enter upon the clerkship, or substituted course of study hereinafter provided,* or in one year thereafter, he shall, if not a graduate of a college or university registered by the regents as maintaining a satisfactory standard, pass an examination conducted under the authority and in accordance with the ordinances and rules of the University of the State of New York, in English composition, first year Latin, arithmetic, geometry, English and United States history, and civics, or in their substantial equivalents defined by the rules of the University, and file a certificate of such fact, signed by the Secretary of the University, with the clerk of the Court of Appeals, who shall return to the person named therein a certified copy of the same, showing the date of such filing.

A law student whose clerkship or substituted course of study has already begun, as shown by the records of the Court of Appeals or of any incorporated law school in this state, or law school established in connection with any college or university within this state, may, at his option, file instead of the certificate required by this rule, that required by the rules of the Court of Appeals, adopted May 4, 1882.

NOTES ON RULE FROM THE EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

1. One year instead of three months is allowed from the beginning of the clerkship or substituted course of study in which to complete the preliminary studies.

2. To secure exemption from examination the candidate must be a graduate of a college or university "registered by the regents as maintaining a satisfactory standard." This register includes schools and colleges in other states and countries as well as those in New

* NOTE.—The substituted course of study referred to is a law school course provided for in Rule 3.

York, but excludes institutions wherever situated which take the name college or university when the real grade of work done is much lower.

3. The separate examinations in grammar and orthography are omitted as the examination in English composition will hereafter cover those subjects ; i. e., the candidate's knowledge of grammar and spelling will be tested by his work in English composition. Similarly the examination in geography is omitted as being sufficiently covered by the examinations in history.

4. First year Latin, plane geometry, and civics are added. The exact ground covered by these examinations is shown in the Regents' Academic Syllabus. The course in Latin assumes a daily study of the subject for an entire school year of 40 weeks, or the amount of Latin usually taken before beginning Cæsar. For the completion of plane geometry, schools usually allow 30 weeks ; and for the course in civics on which the examination is held, 20 weeks are allowed : i. e., daily work for half a school year.

5. Under the previous rule no variation was allowed from the studies named. Under the new rule the regents will accept as "substantial equivalents" the following :

a. A certificate of having successfully completed a full year's course of study in any college or university under the supervision of the Regents of the University, or, if not in New York, if registered by the Regents as maintaining a satisfactory standard.

b. A certificate of having satisfactorily completed a three year's, course in any institution subject to the visitation of the Regents, or if not in New York, if registered by the Regents as maintaining a satisfactory academic standard.

c. A Regents' diploma.

d. Regents' pass-cards for any 22 counts, if at least 4 are for some language other than English, and at least 7 are from the mathematical and 7 from the historical groups.

e. Regents' pass-cards for any 30 academic counts. This allows the candidate to select from the entire list of 58 academic studies in which the Regents hold examinations and which aggregate 128 counts.

6. Students who were recorded on April 13, 1891, either in the Court of Appeals or in a law school, as having already begun the required course, have the full option of securing the certificate under either the old rule or the new. This gives no option to students who had begun their course but had not on April 13, 1891, filed the required certificate.

All communications in regard to Regents' examinations should be addressed to Examinations Department, University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

APPENDIX B.

SCHEDULE OF WORK SHOWING THE HOURS, ETC., FOR
1892-93.

FALL TERM.

NOTE.—The figures indicate the number of weeks of the term given to the subject. Where no figures appear the subject runs through the term.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
A. M. 9	Domestic Relations. Juniors.	International Law, Seniors. Crimes and Torts, Juniors.	Bills and Notes, 8 Surety- ship, 4 Seniors. Crimes and Torts, Juniors.	Bills and Notes, 8 Surety- ship, 4 Seniors. Crimes and Torts, Juniors.	Bills and Notes, 8 Surety- ship, 4 Seniors. Crimes and Torts, Juniors.
10	Corporations, Seniors. Elementary Law, 4 Con- tracts, 8 Juniors.	Corporations, Seniors.	Codes of Civ. Pro. Seniors. Elementary Law, 4 Con- tracts, 8 Juniors.	Codes of Civ. Pro. Seniors. Elementary Law, 4 Con- tracts, 8 Juniors.	American Const. Law, Seniors. Elementary Law, 4 Con- tracts, 8 Juniors.
II	University Court, Seniors.	Real Property, Seniors. Domestic Relations, Juniors.	Real Property, Seniors. Domestic Relations, Juniors.	Equity Jurisprudence, Seniors. Domestic Relations, Juniors.	Equity Jurisprudence, Seniors. Domestic Relations, Juniors.
M. 12	Wills and Administra- tion, Seniors. Real Property, Juniors.	Wills and Administra- tion, Seniors. Real Property, Juniors.	Wills and Administra- tion, Seniors.	Wills and Administra- tion, Seniors. Real Property, Juniors.	
P. M. 3		American Constitutional History, (Opt.) Seniors.		American Constitutional History, (Opt.) Seniors.	

WINTER TERM.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
A. M. 9	Bailments and Carriers, Juniors.	International Law, Seniors. Crimes and Torts, Juniors	Sales, Seniors. Crimes and Torts, Juniors.	Sales, Seniors. Crimes and Torts, Juniors.	Sales, Seniors. Crimes and Torts, Juniors.
10	Codes of Civ. Pro. Seniors. Contracts, 8 Agency 2 Juniors.	Contracts, 8 Agency, 2 Juniors. Practical Suggestions concerning Management of Causes, 6 Lectures, Seniors.	Contracts, 8 Agency, 2 Juniors.	Corporations, Seniors. Contracts, 8 Agency, 2 Juniors.	Corporations, Seniors. Contracts, 8 Agency, 2 Juniors
11	University Court, Seniors.	Real Property. Seniors. Bailments and Carriers, Juniors.	Real Property. Seniors. Bailments and Carriers, Juniors.	Equity Jurisprudence. Seniors. Bailments and Carriers, Juniors.	American Const. Law, Seniors.
M. 12		Wills and Administra- tion, 5 Liens, 5 Seniors. Real Property, 7 Com. Law Plead., 3 Juniors.	Wills and Administra- tion, 5 Liens, 5 Seniors.	Wills and Administra- tion, 5 Liens, 5 Seniors. Real Property, 7 Com. Law Plead., 3 Juniors.	Equity Jurisprudence, Seniors.
P. M. 3		American Constitutional History, (Opt.) Seniors.		American Constitutional History, (Opt.) Seniors.	

SPRING TERM.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
A. M. 9	Torts, Criminal Procedure, Juniors.	Evidence, Seniors.	Evidence, Seniors. Torts, Criminal Procedure, Juniors.	Evidence, Seniors. Torts, Criminal Procedure, Juniors.	Evidence, Seniors. Torts, Criminal Procedure, Juniors.
10	Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence, Seniors. Insurance, Juniors.	Agency, 2 Partnerships, 8 Juniors.	Codes of Civ. Pro. Seniors. Agency, 2 Partnerships, 8 Juniors.	Codes of Civ. Pro. Seniors. Agency, 2 Partnerships, 8 Juniors.	Municipal Corporations, Seniors. Agency, 2 Partnerships, 8 Juniors.
11	University Court, Seniors.	Equity Pleading and Procedure, Seniors. Insurance, Juniors.	Real Property, Seniors. Insurance, Juniors.	Real Property, Seniors. Insurance, Juniors.	Real Property, Seniors. Insurance, Juniors.
M. 12		Chattel Mortg's, 5 Insol-vency and Assignm'ts, 5 Seniors. Com. Law Pleading, Juniors.	Chattel Mortg's, 5 Insol-vency and Assignm'ts, 5 Seniors.	Chattel Mortg's, 5 Insol-vency and Assignm'ts, 5 Seniors. Com. Law Pleading, Juniors.	Equity Pleading and Procedure, Seniors.
P. M. 3					

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

SCHOOL OF LAW

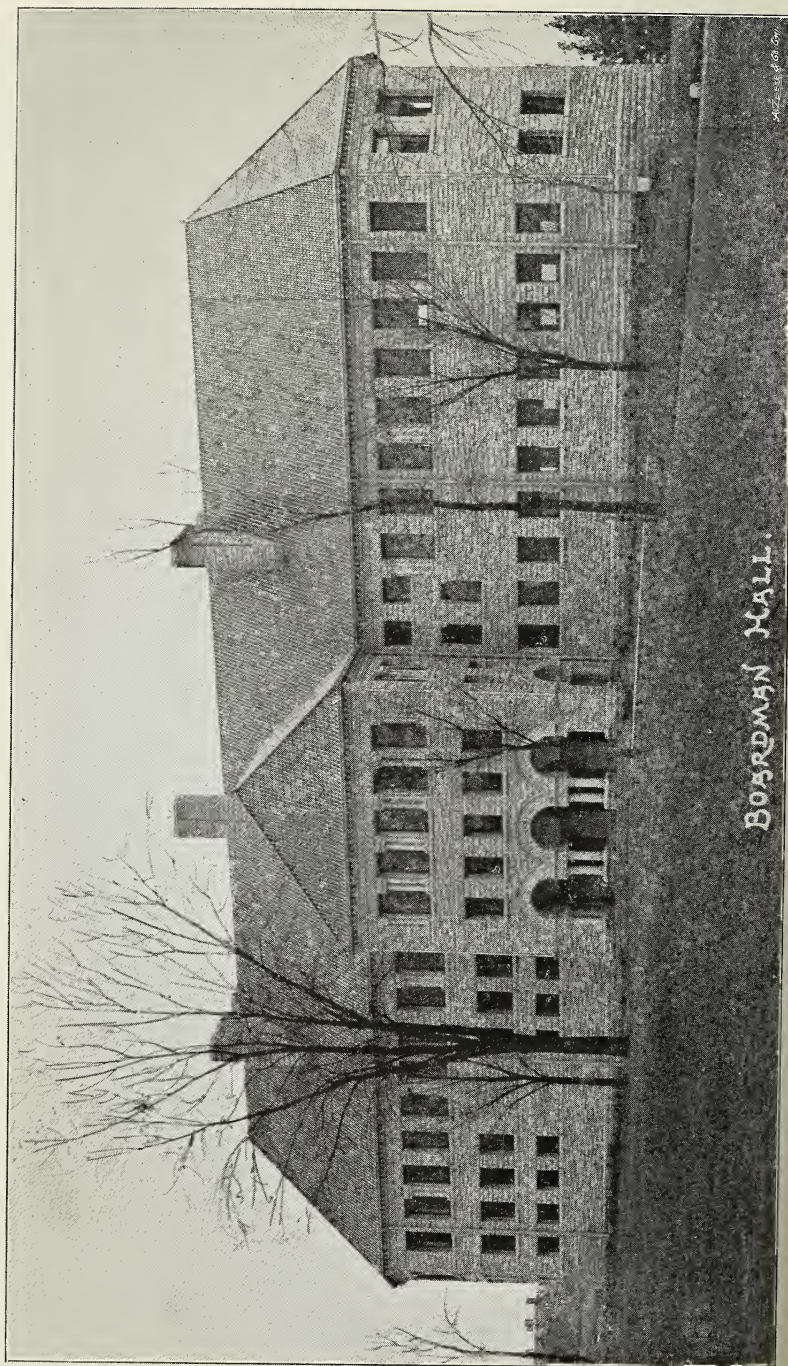
FOR THE YEAR

1893-94

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, N. Y.

1893



BOARDMAN HALL.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENT

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CALENDAR OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

- 1893—SEPTEMBER 25.—REGISTRATION OF NEW STUDENTS.
- “ “ 26.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMIS-
SION TO THE SCHOOL.
- “ “ 26.—REGISTRATION OF MATRICULATED STUDENTS.
- “ “ 27.—INTRODUCTORY LECTURE TO BOTH CLASSES.
- “ “ 28.—INSTRUCTION BEGINS.
- “ NOVEMBER 22-27.—THANKSGIVING RECESS, FROM THE EVENING
OF WEDNESDAY PRECEDING THANKS-
GIVING TO THE MORNING OF THE FOL-
LOWING TUESDAY.
- “ DECEMBER 15-22.—TERM EXAMINATIONS.
- “ “ 22.—TERM CLOSES.
- 1894—JANUARY 3.—WINTER TERM OPENS.
- “ “ 11.—FOUNDER'S DAY.—RECESS.
- “ FEBRUARY 22.—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—RECESS.
- “ MARCH 16-23.—TERM EXAMINATIONS.
- “ “ 23.—TERM CLOSES.
- “ APRIL 3.—SPRING TERM OPENS.
- “ MAY 30.—DECORATION DAY.
- “ JUNE 8-15.—TERM AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.
- “ “ 16.—PRIZE DEBATE.
- “ “ 21.—COMMENCEMENT.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

FACULTY.

RESIDENT FACULTY.

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, D.Sc., LL.D.,	<i>President</i>
THE HON. FRANCIS M. FINCH, LL.D.,	<i>Dean</i>
HARRY B. HUTCHINS, PH.B.,	<i>Professor of Law and Associate Dean</i>
CHARLES A. COLLIN, A.M.,	<i>Professor of Law</i>
ERNEST WILSON HUFFCUT, B.S., LL.B.,	<i>Professor of Law</i>
WILLIAM A. FINCH, A.B.,	<i>Associate Professor of Law</i>
MOSES COIT TYLER, LL.D., L.H.D.,	<i>Professor of American Constitutional History</i>
HERBERT TUTTLE, A. M., L.H.D.,	<i>Professor of English Constitutional History</i>
DUNCAN C. LEE, A. B.,	<i>Assistant Professor of Elocution and Oratory</i>

ALEXANDER H. R. FRASER, LL.B.,	<i>Librarian</i>
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SPECIAL LECTURERS.

THE HON. FRANCIS M. FINCH, LL.D.,	<i>Of the New York Court of Appeals</i>
THE HON. DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN, LL.D.,	<i>Of the New York City Bar</i>
THE HON. ALFRED C. COXE, A.M.,	<i>Of the United States District Court</i>
THE HON. ALBERT H. WALKER, LL.B.,	<i>Of the Hartford Bar</i>
THE HON. JOHN ORDRONAU, LL.D.,	<i>Of the New York City Bar</i>
THE HON. IRVING G. VANN, LL.D.,	<i>Of the New York Supreme Court</i>
THE HON. GOODWIN BROWN, A.M.,	<i>Of the Albany Bar</i>
THE HON. IRVING BROWNE, A.M.,	<i>Of the Buffalo Bar</i>
THE HON. J. NEWTON FIERO, A. M.,	<i>Of the Albany Bar</i>
CHARLES E. HUGHES, A.M., LL.B.,	<i>Of the New York City Bar</i>

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

The School of Law of Cornell University was first opened for the admission of students September 23, 1887.

The following table shows the enrolment from the beginning to the present :

1887-88-----	55
1888-89-----	85
1889-90-----	106
1890-91-----	122
1891-92-----	150
1892-93-----	204

Of those now in attendance, fourteen are studying for the master's degree, sixty-five are seniors, ninety-seven juniors, while twenty-eight are students from general courses electing work in the School. For list of law students, see University Register for 1892-93, pp. 215-220. The session for 1893-94 will open Monday, September 25, 1893.

GENERAL PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

It is the purpose of the Board of Trustees of the University to furnish through the School of Law such facilities for legal training as will commend themselves to the most favorable judgment of the profession. The Faculty of the School is composed of both resident and non-resident members. The resident members devote themselves regularly to the work of daily instruction. This is carried on by text-book exposition and recitations, by lectures and examinations, and by the study of selected cases. Instruction to the more advanced students by means of the study of cases is made a special feature of the School. It is the effort of the instructors, not only to teach with especial thoroughness the elements of the law, but also to give such practical training in the different methods of plead-

ing and procedure as will fit the student for the active work of the profession in any part of the country.

The instruction by the non-resident members of the Faculty is by lecture. Provision is made each year for several courses of lectures by eminent specialists in the profession, each course consisting of from four to ten lectures, according to the nature of the subject on which the lectures are given.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to the School must be at least nineteen years of age. Graduates of universities or colleges, students who have completed an academical or a high-school course approved by the Faculty, and persons who have received the "law student's certificate" issued by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, are admitted without examination, and may become candidates for a degree. In order to be entitled to this privilege, however, the applicant should present to the Associate Dean of the School evidence that he comes within some one of the classes named, which should be in the form of a diploma or certificate or a certified copy thereof.

All other applicants, if candidates for a degree, must pass satisfactory examinations in the following subjects: arithmetic, English grammar, geography, orthography, English and United States History, English composition, first year Latin, plane geometry and civil government. One year of French or German will be received as an equivalent for the Latin required, and substantial equivalents may be offered for other subjects.

Applicants may be admitted to the School conditionally, notwithstanding that they may be deficient in some subjects, in case such deficiencies are not so considerable as, in the judgment of the Faculty, to disqualify them for the performance of the work of the junior year. But all such deficiencies must be made up before the end of the junior year.

It is desirable that applicants who are residents of the State of New York, and are not graduates of a college or university, should procure the "law student's certificate" before presenting themselves for admission. For the guidance of New

York students, the rules of the Court of Appeals regulating admission to the bar, are printed as an appendix to this announcement. See Appendix B.

To entitle a person to admission to advanced standing as a member of the senior class, he must be at least twenty years of age, must have had the required preliminary education, and must pass a satisfactory examination upon the subjects of the junior year or their equivalent. Attorneys at law, however, of any state are entitled to admission to the senior class, without examination, on the exhibition, at the opening of the college year, of their certificate of admission to the bar.

Students who are not candidates for a degree will be admitted to the School without a preliminary examination, and will be permitted to take such work as they may desire, provided they satisfy the professors giving instruction in the subjects selected, that they are qualified to pursue them with profit to themselves.

The regular examinations for admission and for advanced standing in the fall of 1893 will take place on Tuesday, September 26, in Lecture Room C, Boardman Hall, beginning at nine o'clock in the morning and at two o'clock in the afternoon. The examinations held at nine o'clock will have reference to general education. The examinations held at two o'clock will be upon legal subjects, and will be confined to candidates for advanced standing. Students desiring admission at other times than those mentioned, must make special arrangements with the Associate Dean of the School.

PRIOR READING IN LAW.

The student is frequently solicitous as to whether or not it is desirable for him to acquire some general knowledge of legal principles before beginning his course in a school of law. It is difficult to lay down directions upon the subject that can be applied in all cases. The Faculty, however, are of the opinion that, for the first year, at least, more positive advancement will be made by students who, before entering the School, have read some of the more elementary works that are prepared especially for students than by those who begin the study

here. But the Faculty understand very well the difficulty that most students outside of a law school experience in giving proper direction to their reading at the beginning; they do not, therefore, make it a condition of admission that there must have been some prior reading of the law.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction is a graded one, and extends through two years of nine months each. The members of the junior class are not allowed to attend the exercises of the senior class. The Faculty are of the opinion that the work assigned to the juniors will be found to be fully sufficient to occupy their time, and that any attempt to do senior work would not be profitable. But the members of the senior class are encouraged to attend the exercises of the junior class so far as they may be able to do so without neglecting their regular work. It is thought that the review thereby secured will be of advantage to them. The foregoing directions apply only to the exercises conducted by the resident members of the Faculty. For the lectures of the non-resident members, both classes are brought together. The following is a statement of the subjects upon which instruction is given and examinations required, together with suggestions as to the methods in use:

JUNIOR YEAR.

1. Elementary Law. This course is designed to present a comprehensive survey of the elements of English law. The student is thoroughly examined upon an approved text and receives oral instruction and exposition with a view to familiarizing him with fundamental principles, classifications and relations. Professor HUFFCUT.

2. Contracts and Agency. The work in these subjects is carried on by text-book exposition and recitations and after the elementary principles have been mastered, by the study of selected cases. Professor HUFFCUT.

3. Criminal Law and Procedure. Text-books, informal lectures, discussion of selected cases, and recitations. Special attention is given to the New York Penal and Criminal Codes, and to corresponding statutory provisions in other states from which students are in attendance. Professor COLLIN.

4. Torts. Text-books, informal lectures, discussion of selected cases and recitations. Professors COLLIN and HUFFCUT.

5. Domestic Relations. Text-book and recitations, supplemented by informal lectures and, to some extent, by the study of selected cases. Associate Professor FINCH.

6. The Law of Real Property. This is begun in the junior year, the work consisting of a thorough mastery of the second book of Blackstone so far as it is devoted to real property, with daily expositions and examinations. Professor HUTCHINS.

7. Mercantile Law. This subject is begun in the junior year by the study of the law of partnership. A text-book is used, but the principal work is carried on by the examination and discussion of selected cases. Professor HUFFCUT.

8. Bailments. Text-book and recitations with special attention to recent cases. Associate Professor FINCH.

9. Common Law Pleading and Practice in Cases at Law. Some approved text-book on pleading is used as a basis for this work. In connection with the text-book work, informal lectures on practice are given. The student is also given work in the preparation of pleadings, and his efforts are carefully examined and criticised by the professor in charge. Professor HUTCHINS.

10. Civil Procedure under the Codes. This subject is begun in the junior year, and is taught chiefly by lecture. Professor COLLIN.

11. Insurance. Text-book and recitations supplemented by lectures. Associate Professor FINCH.

12. English Constitutional History. (Optional). Lectures. Professor TUTTLE.

SENIOR YEAR.

1. Private and Municipal Corporations. Lectures and dis-

cussion of cases, supplemented by a study of text-books. Professors COLLIN and HUFFCUT.

2. Mercantile Law continued by the study of bills, notes, checks, negotiable bonds and other commercial instruments, suretyship, and guaranty, sales, etc. A text-book is used, but the principal work is carried on by the examination and discussion of selected cases. Professor HUFFCUT.

3. Evidence. Elementary principles are taught by lectures and recitations. After a mastery of these, selected cases are used in connection with Stephen's Digest. Professor HUTCHINS.

4. The Law of Real Property. Some standard text-book is used as the basis for the general instruction. Attention is also given to statutory changes. Professor HUTCHINS.

5. Equity Jurisprudence. An extended course of lectures is given which covers the fundamental principles of the science. This work is supplemented by a thorough study of cases, selected with a view of illustrating such principles. Professor HUTCHINS.

6. Equity Pleading and Procedure in State and in United States Courts. Lectures, recitations and practical work. Professor HUTCHINS.

7. Civil Procedure under the Codes. Lectures and practical work, together with a special study of the Code of Civil Procedure by New York students. Professor COLLIN.

8. Wills and Administration, Practice in Surrogate's Courts and Probate Courts generally. Text-book, lectures and cases. Associate Professor FINCH.

9. Chattel Mortgages, Mechanics' Liens and Assignments for the benefit of Creditors. Lectures, cases, and text-books. Associate Professor FINCH.

10. Practical Suggestions concerning the Preparation, Trial and Argument of Causes. Lectures. THE HON. FRANCIS M. FINCH.

11. International Law. Lectures. Professor HUFFCUT.

12. English Constitutional History. (Optional). Lectures. Professor TUTTLE.

13. American Constitutional History. (Optional.) Lectures. Professor TYLER.

14. American Constitutional Law. Lectures, text-book and cases. Professor HUTCHINS.

Whenever a subject is taught by lecture, the professor giving instruction holds frequent and usually daily examinations upon ground covered by previous lectures.

For schedule of work, showing the order in which subjects are taught, and the number of hours given to each, see Appendix A.

COURSES OF SPECIAL LECTURES.

Lectures upon the following subjects are given by the non-resident members of the Faculty :

1. The Statute of Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyances, (two courses.)
The Hon. Francis M. Finch, LL.D., of the New York Court of Appeals.
2. Constitutional Law, (two courses.)
The Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, LL.D., of the New York City Bar.
3. The Law of Shipping and Admiralty.
The Hon. Alfred C. Coxe, A.M., of the United States District Court.
4. The Patent Laws of the United States.
The Hon. Albert H. Walker, LL.B., of the Hartford Bar.
5. Medical Jurisprudence.
The Hon. John Ordronaux, LL.D., of the New York City Bar.
6. The Law of Insurance.
The Hon. Irving G. Vann, A.M., of the New York Supreme Court.
7. Extradition.
The Hon. Goodwin Brown, of the Albany Bar.

8. Marriage and Divorce.

The Hon. Irving Browne, A.M., of the Buffalo Bar.

9. The New York Codes.

The Hon. J. Newton Fiero, A. M., of the Albany Bar.

10. Assignments for the Benefit of Creditors,

Charles E. Hughes, A.M., LL.B., of the New York City Bar.

A syllabus of the course is provided by each special lecturer, and all students are examined upon these courses.

AMOUNT OF REQUIRED WORK.

The regular class instruction of the School is at no time less than fifteen hours per week for each class.

THE UNIVERSITY COURT.

Sessions of the University Court are held, as a rule, each week during the school year. The resident members of the Law Faculty and the graduate students constitute the Court. All opinions of the Court are in writing, and are placed on file in the Law Library.

The hearings of the Court are based upon assumed facts, the only questions open to discussion being questions of law. Students are required to prepare pleadings, which are submitted for criticism to the professor having in charge the subject of pleading and procedure, and briefs in which the principles applicable to the case are clearly stated and such authorities cited as are to be produced at the oral argument.

It is the effort of the Faculty to make *practical* lawyers, to teach the principles of the law, and how to apply them. To this end, the University Court is made the forum for the discussion of such questions as most frequently arise in a professional career at the bar; and, so far as it can be used for that purpose, it is made a means of familiarizing the student with matters of pleading and practice and with the general routine of court work.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

Exceptional opportunities for instruction in Elocution and Oratory are provided for students in the School of Law. The work is optional, and can be taken without the payment of extra tuition.

EXAMINATIONS.

It was a leading purpose with the Board of Trustees in the establishment of the School of Law that it should be characterized by the thoroughness of its training. And it is the constant effort of the Faculty that this purpose should be realized. As one means of accomplishing the desired result, the examinations have from the first been searching and comprehensive. The University year is divided into three terms. At the end of each, the members of both classes are subjected to oral and written examinations upon the work of the term. The promotion of a student to full standing in his class at a subsequent term and his continuance in the School are dependent upon the manner in which he passes such examinations. Furthermore, the Faculty do not hesitate to drop a student from the rolls at any time in the year on becoming satisfied that he is neglecting his work. At the end of the senior year, all candidates for graduation are also required to pass satisfactory oral and written examinations on all of the subjects of the course. In the written term and final examinations, the ordinary university methods are followed, but in the oral examinations there is a departure in that each student is examined separately and in private upon each subject by the professor who has given instruction in the subject.

THESES.

Each member of the senior class who is a candidate for a degree, is required to prepare and deposit with the Faculty, at least one month before graduation, a thesis, not less than forty folios in length, upon some legal topic, selected by himself and approved by the Faculty. The production must be satisfactory in matter, form and style; and the student presenting it must hold himself in readiness to be examined upon the subject.

PRIZES.

A fund of two thousand dollars has been given by a friend of the School, the income of which is devoted each year, under the direction of the Law Faculty, either for prizes for graduating theses, or for printing theses of special merit, or for both such purposes. The way in which the income is to be applied, is determined each year upon the presentation of the graduating theses.

Two prizes are given for excellence in debate, the first of thirty dollars and the second of twenty dollars. The regulations for the contest are as follows :

1. From the members of the senior class who have gained the highest standard in the preparation and presentation of cases in the University Court, not more than six debaters are appointed by the resident Law Faculty. Their names and the question for debate are announced at the close of the winter term. At the same time, the position of the debaters is determined.

2. At the debate, the order in which the competitors are to be called is determined by lot, publicly drawn at the time. Each competitor is called twice, and is allowed to speak ten minutes on the first call and five minutes on the second.

3. The prizes are awarded by a committee of three, selected by the President of the University.

4. The contest takes place in public on the evening of the Saturday immediately preceding commencement week.

TERMS OF GRADUATION.

Students who have received the full course of instruction, performed all required exercises, and passed the regular examinations, are admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Students admitted to advanced standing are entitled to all the privileges of the class of which they become members.

CERTIFICATES OF ATTENDANCE.

When a person is connected with the School for a period not entitling him to graduate, he may on application to the

Associate Dean, receive, instead of a diploma, an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance and the degree of his attainments.

WORK IN SCHOOL OF LAW BY STUDENTS IN GENERAL COURSES.

It has been provided that juniors and seniors in good standing in the general courses of the University may be allowed, under permission of the General Faculty and with the consent of the Faculty of the School of Law in each case, to elect studies in the Law School which shall count toward graduation both in that School and in the general courses; but the sum total of hours so elected cannot exceed the number required for one year's work in the Law School.

Under this provision a student may complete a general course of university study and the law course in five years.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

There are certain text-books that the student must have for class-room work. The number, however, is limited. Notice is given at the opening of each year of the books that will be needed for this purpose. While the student is not obliged to provide himself with more than the limited number of books used for class-room instruction, as all the leading law treatises are found in the Library of the School, yet it will in the opinion of the Faculty, greatly facilitate his labor, if he can have at hand at all times standard works upon the more important branches of the law. Such books will be found essential in subsequent practice. A selection may be made from the following list. The members of the Faculty always hold themselves in readiness to aid the student in making judicious selections.

Contracts.—Parsons, Anson, Metcalf, Pollock, Bishop.

Bailments.—Schouler, Edwards, Story.

Sales.—Benjamin, Blackburn, Tiedeman.

Domestic Relations.—Schouler or Reeves on the Domestic Relations; Schouler on Husband and Wife; Bishop on Marriage and Divorce; Bishop on Married Women; Cord on Married Women; MacDonnell on Master and Servant; Simpson on Infants.

Corporations.—Beach, Cook, Morawetz, Taylor; Dillon on Municipal Corporations; Thompson on Liability of Stockholders.

Bills and Notes.—Byles, Tiedeman, Parsons; Daniels on Negotiable Instruments; Edwards on Bills and Notes; Bigelow's Leading Cases; Ames' Leading Cases.

Torts.—Cooley, Pollock, Bigelow, Addison.

Evidence.—Greenleaf on Evidence; Best's Principles of Evidence; Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence; Wharton or Starkie on Evidence; Rogers on Expert Testimony.

Real Property.—Williams, Washburn, Tiedeman, Boone, Willard.

Partnership.—Lindley, Parsons, Bates, Pollock.

Wills and Administration of Estates.—Redfield on Wills; Jarman on Wills (Randolph & Talcott's or Bigelow's edition); Hawkins on the Construction of Wills; Schouler on Wills; Williams on Executors; Schouler on Executors and Administrators.

Common Carriers.—Hutchinson on Carriers; Thompson on Passenger Carriers; Redfield or Pierce on Railways; Wheeler on Carriers.

Equity.—Pomeroy's or Story's Equity Jurisprudence; Snell's Bisham's or Adam's Equity.

Criminal Law.—May, Bishop, Wharton, Harris, Washburn; Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law; Stephen's History of the Criminal Law.

Pleading and Practice.—Gould, Stephen, Chitty; Bliss on Code Pleading; Story's Equity Pleading; Pomeroy on Remedial Rights; Rumsey's Practice; Fiero's Special Actions and Special Proceedings.

Agency.—Evans, Story, Wharton, Mechem.

Damages.—Sutherland, Sedgwick.

Mortgages.—Jones, Thomas.

Insurance.—May on Insurance; Wood on Fire Insurance; Bliss on Life Insurance; Arnold on Marine Insurance; Richard's on Insurance.

Shipping and Admiralty.—Abbott, Conklin, Desty.

Easements.—Goddard, Washburn.

Taxation.—Cooley, Burrows, Desty,

Medical Jurisprudence.—Tidy's Legal Medicine, Wharton and Stillé, Beck, Ewell.

Constitutional History.—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; May's Constitutional History of England; Yonge's Constitutional History of England; Stubb's Constitutional History of England; Bagehot's English Constitution; Dicey's Law of the Constitution; Gneist's English Constitutional History; Curtis's History of the Constitution of

the United States ; Bancroft's History of the Constitution of the United States ; Von Holst's Constitutional History of the United States.

Constitutional and Statute Law.—Pomeroy's Introduction to the Constitutional Law of the U. S. ; Von Holst's Constitutional Law of U. S. ; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law ; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations ; Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States ; Sedgwick on Constitutional and Statutory Law ; Jameson's Constitutional Conventions ; Bishop's Written Law ; Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes ; Farrar's Manual of the Constitution of the U. S. ; Stearn's Concordance to the Constitution of the U. S. ; Miller on the Constitution of the U. S. ; Ordronaux's Constitutional Legislation ; Hare's American Constitutional Law.

Jurisprudence.—Holland's Element's of Jurisprudence ; Austin's Lectures on Jurisprudence ; Lorimer's Principles of Jurisprudence ; Amos on the Science of Law ; Maine's Ancient Law.

International Law.—Wheaton's Elements of International Law ; Woolsey's Introduction to International Law ; Hall's International Law ; Davis' International Law ; Story's Conflict of Laws.

Roman Law.—Morey's Outlines of Roman Law ; Hadley's Introduction to Roman Law ; Mackenzie's Roman Law ; Moyle's Justinian ; Roby's Introduction to the Digest ; Muirhead's Roman Law.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Students desiring to supplement their work in law with historical and political studies, may, under permission of the Faculty of the School of Law and with the consent of the General Faculty in each case, elect a limited number of courses in the President White School of History and Political Science. This may be done without the payment of extra tuition. The courses of the School, which are fully described in the University Register for 1892-93, pp. 72-75 inclusive, embrace instruction in the various branches of constitutional and political history as well as in the history of political and municipal institutions.

GRADUATE INSTRUCTION.

Graduate instruction is offered by the Faculty of the School of Law with a view of giving to the student who is inclined to spend a longer period at a law school than that required for the baccalaureate degree an opportunity to add to his legal acquirements either by further general study or by pursuing special lines of legal investigation. It is believed that graduate work meets the needs *first* of those who desire to devote an additional year, under the direction of teachers, to the general study of the law, *secondly*, of those who propose making a specialty in practice of some particular branch of the law, and who wish to take advanced preparatory work in the line of the specialty chosen, and *thirdly*, of those who have in view the study of the law as a science and who desire to become familiar with the sources and philosophy of our jurisprudence. Provision is made for advanced instruction and study in the following subjects, according to the scheme hereinafter set forth: Contracts; Mercantile Law; Corporations; Railroad Law; Insurance Law; The Law of Real Property; Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity; Procedure under the Codes; Domestic Relations; American Constitutional History; American Constitutional Law; English Constitutional History; English Constitutional Law; Comparative Jurisprudence; General Jurisprudence; Political and Social Science.

The graduate work is under the immediate supervision of the resident members of the Faculty, and is conducted in substantially the following manner: Each student at the opening of the University year is required to select two subjects to which the work of the year is to be devoted. One of these he designates as his *major* subject. To this he is expected to give his best energies, making his investigations therein thorough, comprehensive, and exhaustive. To the other subject, the *minor*, he gives such attention as his time will permit. It is expected that his work in the minor lines will be of a more general character, and, although thorough so far as prosecuted, will be less extended than that given to the major subject. By special permission from the Faculty, a student may devote all

his time to one subject. Each student is under the special guidance of the professors in whose departments his subjects lie. He receives from each full instructions as to the questions to be investigated and as to the nature and direction of his work, and also such individual assistance as may be needed from time to time during the progress of his studies. Periodical reports and examinations upon work assigned are required, at which times the professor in charge goes over carefully with the student the ground covered since the last report, making such criticisms and suggestions as may be necessary. In a word, the scheme contemplates independent investigations by the student in the lines chosen, under the immediate direction and supervision of the different members of the Faculty.

Each student is required to prepare a thesis upon some question connected with his *major* subject. This production must be scholarly in character and exhaustive in its subject matter, and the author must be prepared to defend the positions taken therein.

Four lectures are given each week throughout the year by members of the resident Faculty upon subjects not fully covered by the undergraduate work. All graduate students are required to attend these lectures, which count as one *minor*. Graduate students are also required to attend all non-resident courses of lectures given before the School, and in making provisions for such courses, their needs are kept especially in view.

The period of instruction extends through one year. In order to take advantage of it, the student must be actually in residence at the University during the year.

The work is open to the graduates of this or any law school of recognized standing. Tuition will be free during the year 1893-94, but thereafter a fee will probably be charged.

At the end of the year, each student is examined separately upon all work that has been assigned to him and also upon the lecture courses, excepting such non-resident courses as were taken by him as an undergraduate. This examination is both written and oral, and is especially thorough and searching in character.

The degree of Master of Law is conferred upon all who complete in a creditable manner the work of the graduate year.

MATERIAL EQUIPMENT.

LAW SCHOOL BUILDING.

The School is now housed in a new and an elegant building which was recently completed and furnished at a cost of \$110,000. A cut of it appears as a frontispiece in this Announcement. It is a large, three-story structure, the extreme dimensions being 202 by 58 feet. The material of the building is light gray Ohio sandstone ; and the interior finish is largely in oak. It is lighted by electricity and heated by steam supplied from the central heating station. The matter of ventilation has also received careful attention. On the first floor are three large lecture-rooms and the necessary halls and cloak-rooms. On the second floor are seminary rooms and the offices of the several resident professors. On the third floor are the law-library rooms, which have accommodations for 30,000 volumes and 300 readers. These rooms are elegantly furnished and thoroughly well lighted. The building throughout is complete in all its appointments and admirably adapted for law-school work.

The name *Boardman Hall* has been given to the new home of the School, in honor of its first Dean, the late Judge Douglass Boardman.

LIBRARIES.

The Law Library of the University contains between twenty-two and twenty-three thousand volumes. It includes the famous library of the late Nathaniel C. Moak, of Albany, N. Y., which was recently purchased and presented to the School as a memorial to the Honorable Douglass Boardman, by his widow, Mrs. A. M. Boardman and his daughter, Mrs. Ellen D. Williams. Besides a very extensive line of textbooks, the Moak collection contains *all of the reports of every State in the Union, all of the Federal reports, all of the English reports*, all of the Irish, Scotch and Canadian reports, the Australian, New Zealand and Hawaiian reports, complete sets of all the leading legal periodicals, a complete set of the United

States Statutes and the Statutes of many of the States. It is, also, rich in sets of leading cases and in specialties, for example, in medical jurisprudence, patent law, mining law, admiralty and insurance law. This collection, added to the original one which includes a large number of text-books and the reports of the principal States, gives to this School of Law library facilities that are second to none in the country.

All the sets of reports are kept up to date ; and the books are at all times accessible to students of the School, as are the books in the private libraries of the several professors which are in the law school building. The principal American and English legal periodicals are regularly taken and kept on file. The General Library of the University is also open to use by students in the School of Law. It contains over one hundred thousand volumes, besides some twenty-five thousand pamphlets, and includes the President White Library of History and Political Science, which contains about thirty thousand volumes and ten thousand pamphlets.

GYMNASIUM.

The University has provided a large and well equipped gymnasium. This building is situated at the extreme southern end of the campus. It is a brick structure. The main portion is one hundred and fifty feet long, sixty feet wide and fifty feet high. The annex, adjoining the main hall on the south, is a three storied building, having an area of seventy-four by eighty feet. The main building, with the exception of a small portion that is set apart for an office and military store-room, is used for gymnastics and military drill. This contains the arms and equipment of the cadet corps, and a carefully selected supply of the most improved gymnastic apparatus and appliances for both individual and class work. The hall is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and gives a clear space for floor room in the gymnasium of one hundred and fifty by sixty feet. The annex contains the offices of the Department of Physical Culture, examination rooms, faculty dressing-rooms, bath-rooms, swimming bath, lavatory, closets, general repair room, base ball batting cage, crew practice room, and dressing-

rooms which contain locker accommodations for one thousand students.

Students in the School of Law are entitled to the same privileges in the gymnasium as students in the other departments of the University.

EXPENSES, ETC.

The fee for tuition is \$100 a year, payable as follows : \$40 at the beginning of the first term ; \$35 at the beginning of the second term ; and \$25 at the beginning of the third term.

A fee of \$5 to cover expenses of graduation, degrees, etc., is charged to each person taking the baccalaureate degree. This fee must be paid before the degree is conferred.

The fee charged for the master's degree is \$10, which must be paid before the degree is conferred.

Tuition is free to *students with State Scholarships and to graduate students.*

The following is a fair estimate of the yearly expenses :

Tuition,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$100 00
Room, board, lights, fuel, and laundry	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
Text-books, about	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> \$320 00

The additional expenses of a student depend so largely upon his personal tastes that it is difficult to give an estimate.

The expense of living in Ithaca varies, for board, room, fuel, and lights, from \$3 to \$7 a week. By the formation of clubs, students often materially reduce their expenses.

Students who intend to enter the School of Law should, after registering at the office of the Registrar, report to the Associate Dean of the School, at his office, in Boardman Hall, register with him, and receive from him such directions as may be necessary.

All letters of inquiry should be directed to The School of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Applications for copies of the University Register should be made to The Registrar of the University, Ithaca, N. Y.

SUMMER COURSES IN THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

A summer term will hereafter be conducted by the regular instructing force of the School. In 1893, it will open Thursday, July 6, and continue *for eight weeks*. The admirable equipment of the School and the delightful location of the University make the place an exceptionally favorable one for the study of law during the summer months. The courses offered will be open to all persons who may desire to take advantage of them, but they will be conducted with particular reference to the needs of the following classes of students: *first*, those who desire an opportunity for a comprehensive review, preparatory to an application for admission to the bar; *second*, those who wish, before entering upon a regular law-school course, to obtain some general notions of the law and to become familiar with law-school methods; *third*, those who are unable to spend more than a single term at a law school. It is thought, also, that the opportunities offered will be of advantage to students in this and other law schools who may desire to spend a part of the vacation in regular and systematic study, and to business men.

No preliminary examination for admission will be exacted, but each student must, before his matriculation, satisfy the Associate Dean that he possesses sufficient general education to enable him to undertake with profit to himself the work of the term.

Instruction will be given by the entire resident Faculty.

The following courses are offered: 1. Real Property Law. 2. Equity. 3. Crimes and Torts. 4. Codes of Procedure. 5. Corporations. 6. Contracts. 7. Mercantile Law, including Partnership and Bills and Notes. 8. Evidence. 9. Domestic Relations. 10. Bailments. 11. Wills and Administration.

The regular class-room work will be fifteen hours a week with such additional hours as may be found necessary for purposes of drill.

The large and carefully selected library of the School will be open daily throughout the term for the use of the students. They will also be entitled to the privileges of the general library of the University.

Tuition, \$35.00, payable in advance. This will be the only fee charged, and will entitle the student to all the privileges of the School for the term.

A circular containing more detailed information will be sent upon application. All letters of inquiry should be directed to The School of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

APPENDIX A.

SCHEDULE OF WORK SHOWING THE HOURS, ETC., FOR

1893-94.

FALL TERM.

NOTE.—The figures indicate the number of weeks of the term given to the subject. Where no figures appear the subject runs through the term.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY,
A. M. 9	Domestic Relations, Juniors.	International Law, Seniors. Crimes and Torts, Juniors.	Bills and Notes 8 Surety- ship, 4 Seniors. Crimes and Torts, Juniors.	Bills and Notes 8 Surety- ship, 4 Seniors. Crimes and Torts, Juniors.	Bills and Notes, 8 Surety- ship, 4 Seniors. Crimes and Torts, Juniors.
10	Corporations, Seniors. Elementary Law, 4 Con- tracts, 8	Corporations, Seniors.	Codes of Civ. Pro. Seniors. Elementary Law, 4 Con- tracts, 8	Codes of Civ. Pro. Seniors. Elementary Law, 4 Con- tracts, 8	American Const. Law, Seniors. Elementary Law, 4 Con- tracts, 8
11	University Court, Seniors.	Real Property, Seniors. Domestic Relations, Juniors.	Real Property, Seniors. Domestic Relations, Juniors.	Equity Jurisprudence, Seniors. Domestic Relations, Juniors.	Equity Jurisprudence, Seniors. Domestic Relations, Juniors.
M. 12		Wills and Administra- tion, Seniors. Real Property, Juniors.	Wills and Administra- tion, Seniors.	Wills and Administra- tion, Seniors. Real Property, Juniors.	
P. M. 3		American Constitutional History, (Opt.) Seniors.		American Constitutional History, (Opt.) Seniors.	

WINTER TERM.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
A. M. 9	Bailments and Carriers, Juniors.	International Law, Seniors. Crimes and Torts, Juniors.	Sales. Crimes and Torts, Juniors.	Sales, Seniors. Crimes and Torts, Juniors.	Sales, Seniors. Crimes and Torts, Juniors.
10	Codes of Civ. Pro. Seniors. Contracts, 8 Agency, 2 Juniors.	Contracts, 8 Agency, 2 Juniors. Practical Suggestions concerning Management of Causes, 6 Lectures, Seniors.	Contracts, 8 Agency, 2 Juniors.	Corporations, Seniors. Contracts, 8 Agency, 2 Juniors.	Corporations, Seniors. Contracts, 8 Agency, 2 Juniors.
II	University Court. Seniors.	Real Property, Seniors. Bailments and Carriers, Juniors.	Real Property, Seniors. Bailments and Carriers, Juniors.	Equity Jurisprudence, Seniors. Bailments and Carriers, Juniors.	American Const. Law, Seniors.
M. 12		Wills and Administra- tion, 5 Liens, 5 Seniors. Real Property, 7 Com- Law Plead., 3 Juniors.	Wills and Administra- tion, 5 Liens, 5 Seniors.	Wills and Administra- tion, 5 Liens, 5 Seniors. Real Property, 7 Com- Law Plead., 3 Juniors.	Equity Jurisprudence, Seniors.
P. M. 3		American Constitutional History, (Opt.) Seniors.		American Constitutional History, (Opt.) Seniors.	

SPRING TERM.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
A. M. 9	Torts, Criminal Procedure, Juniors.	Evidence, Seniors.	Evidence, Seniors. Criminal Procedure, Juniors.	Evidence, Seniors. Criminal Procedure, Juniors.	Evidence, Seniors. Criminal Procedure, Juniors.
10	Corporations, Seniors. Insurance, Juniors.	Agency, 2 Partnerships, 8 Juniors.	Codes of Civ. Pro. Seniors. Agency, 2 Partnerships, 8 Juniors.	Codes of Civ. Pro. Seniors. Agency, 2 Partnerships, 8 Juniors.	Municipal Corporations, Seniors. Agency, 2 Partnerships, 8 Juniors.
II	University Court, Seniors.	Equity Pleading and Procedure, Seniors. Insurance, Juniors.	Real Property, Seniors. Insurance, Juniors.	Real Property, Seniors. Insurance, Juniors.	Real Property, Seniors. Insurance, Seniors.
M. 12		Chattel Mortgage, 5 Insolvent and Assignments, 5 Seniors. Com. Law Pleading, Juniors.	Chattel Mortgage, 5 Insolvent and Assignments, 5 Seniors.	Chattel Mortgage, 5 Insolvent and Assignments, 5 Seniors. Com. Law Pleading, Juniors.	Equity Pleading and Procedure, Seniors.
P. M. 3					

APPENDIX B.

ADMISSION TO THE NEW YORK BAR.

RULES OF COURT OF APPEALS.*

I

No person shall be admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor in any court of record in this State, except as provided in these rules, without a regular admission and license by the Supreme Court at a general term thereof, after satisfactory examination conducted by the judges of such court, or by not less than three practicing lawyers of at least seven years' standing at the bar, to be appointed by the court for one year at the first general term held in each year in the respective departments. The members of such committee of examination may be removed at any time by the court, and vacancies for any cause or non-attendance may be filled during the year.

II

Before any person shall enter upon the clerkship or substituted course of study hereinafter provided, or in one year thereafter, he shall, if not a graduate of a college or university registered by the Regents as maintaining a satisfactory standard, pass an examination, conducted under the authority and in accordance with the ordinances and rules of the University of the State of New York, in English composition, first year Latin, arithmetic, geometry, English and United States history and civics, or in their substantial equivalents defined by the rules of the university, and shall file a certificate of such facts signed by the secretary of the university with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, who shall return to the person named therein a certified copy of the same, showing the date of such filing. A law student whose clerkship or substituted course of study has already begun, as shown by the records of the Court of Appeals, or of any incorporated law school in this State, or law school established in connection with any college or university within this State, may, at his option, file, instead of the certificate required by this rule, that required by the rules of the Court of Appeals adopted May 4, 1882.

(NOTE.—Examinations in the subjects required by this rule are held by the Regents under regulations issued from their office in Albany. All communications in regard to Regents' examinations should be addressed to Examinations Department, University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.)

*NOTE.—These rules apply only to students who intend to practice at the New York Bar.

III

No person shall be admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor unless he shall have served a regular clerkship of three years in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court, after the age of eighteen years, except as hereinafter provided. An allowance of one year shall be made to applicants who are graduates of any college or university. Any portion of time not exceeding one year for graduates receiving the foregoing allowance, and two years for other applicants, actually in regular attendance upon the law lectures or law school connected with any college or university having a department organized with competent professors and teachers, in which instruction is regularly given, shall be allowed in lieu of an equal period of clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court, but in no case shall an applicant be entitled to admission as an attorney and counsellor without having served a clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court for the period of at least one year.

Attendance at a law school during a school year, as the same existed previous to the adoption of these rules, and hereafter for a period or term not less than eight months in any year, shall be deemed a year's attendance under this rule, and in computing the period of clerkship a vacation not exceeding three months in each year shall be allowed as part of such year.

IV

To entitle an applicant to an examination as an attorney and counsellor, he must prove to the court :

First. That he is a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and a resident of the department within which the application is made, and that he has not been examined in any other department for admission to practice and been refused admission and license within three months immediately preceding, which proof may be made by his own affidavit.

Second. That he is a person of good moral character, which may be proved by the certificate of the attorney with whom he has passed his clerkship, or by some attorney in the town or city where he resides, but such certificate shall not be conclusive, and the court must be satisfied on this point from examination and inquiry.

Third. That, before commencing his clerkship or substituted course of study, he had graduated at a college or university, or, if not such graduate, that, before commencing such clerkship or substituted course of study, or within one year thereafter, he had passed the Regents' examination hereinbefore required, which facts respectively may be proved by the production of the diploma of such college or university, or, in case of its loss, by other satisfactory proof, and by the produc-

tion of a certified copy of the Regents' certificate filed in the office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals, as hereinbefore provided.

Fourth. That he has served the clerkship or pursued the substituted course of study prescribed by the rules. The clerkship may be proved by the certificate of the attorney with whom the same was served, or, in case of his death or removal from the State, or unjust refusal to give the same, by other satisfactory evidence. The time of study, allowed as a substitute for any part of said clerkship, may be proved by the certificate of the teacher or president of the faculty under whose instructions the person has studied, in addition to the affidavit of the applicant ; which proof must be satisfactory to the court.

V

It shall be the duty of the attorneys, with whom a clerkship shall be commenced, to file a certificate of the same in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The clerkship shall be deemed commenced from the time of such filing and a certified copy of the certificate, and of the filing, shall be produced at the time of the application for examination.

VI

Persons who have been admitted as attorneys in the highest court of original jurisdiction of another State or country, may be admitted to examination as attorneys and counsellors, if they have served a regular clerkship of one year in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court of this State, and shall in other respects be entitled to such examination, except that in such case no Regents' certificate shall be required, and persons who, before the adoption of these rules, had been admitted as attorneys, but not as counsellors, in this State, may be admitted as attorneys and counsellors upon the production of their certificate, and without further examination or delay.

VII

Any person who has been admitted and has practiced three years as an attorney and counsellor in the highest court of law in another State may be admitted and licensed without examination. And the General Term of the Supreme Court may, in its discretion, so admit and license any person who has thus practiced in another country, or who, being an American citizen and domiciled in a foreign country, has received such diploma or degree therein as would have entitled him, if a citizen of such foreign country, to practice law in its courts. But he must possess the other qualifications required by these rules, and must produce a letter of recommendation from one of the judges of the highest court of law of such other State or country, or furnish other satisfactory evidence of character and qualifications.

VIII

The time of clerkship shall be computed by the calendar year, and if the period of clerkship shall expire during the term at which the application is made, the applicant may be admitted on any day of the term. The same period of time shall not be duplicated for different purposes, except that a student, attending a law school as herein provided, and who, during the vacations of such school, not exceeding three months in any one year, shall pursue his studies in the office of a practicing attorney, shall be allowed to count the time so occupied during such vacation or vacations as a part of the clerkship in a law office required by these rules. The judges of the Supreme Court may adopt regulations for conducting the examinations.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

SCHOOL OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR

1894-5

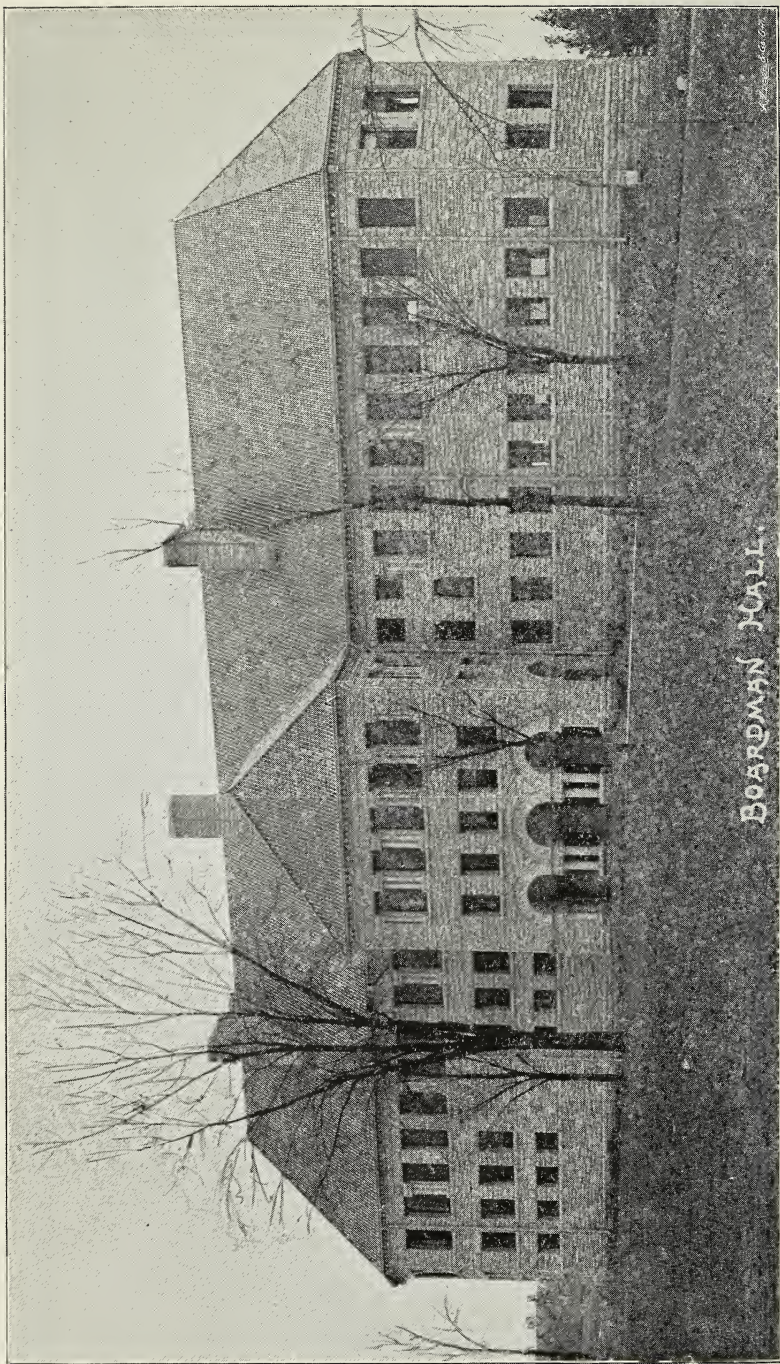
AND

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, N. Y.

1894



BOARDMAN HALL.

W. H. B. 1887

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

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CALENDAR OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

- 1894—SEPTEMBER 24—REGISTRATION OF NEW STUDENTS.
- “ “ 25—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMIS-
SION TO THE SCHOOL.
- “ “ 25—REGISTRATION OF MATRICULATED STUDENTS
- “ “ 26—INTRODUCTORY LECTURE TO BOTH CLASSES.
- “ “ 27—INSTRUCTION BEGINS.
- “ —NOVEMBER 29—THANKSGIVING DAY. RECESS.
- “ —DECEMBER 15-22—TERM EXAMINATIONS.
- “ “ 22—TERM CLOSES,
- 1895—JANUARY 3—WINTER TERM OPENS. REGISTRATION.
- “ “ 11—FOUNDER'S DAY. RECESS.
- “ —FEBRUARY 22—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. RECESS.
- “ —MARCH 15-22—TERM EXAMINATIONS.
- “ “ 22—TERM CLOSES.
- “ —APRIL 2—SPRING TERMS OPENS.
- “ —MAY 30—DECORATION DAY.
- “ —JUNE 7-13—TERM AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.
- “ “ 14—PRIZE DEBATE.
- “ “ 20—COMMENCEMENT.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

FACULTY

RESIDENT FACULTY

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, D.Sc., LL.D.,	<i>President</i>
THE HON. FRANCIS M. FINCH, LL.D.,	<i>Dean</i>
HARRY B. HUTCHINS, PH.B.,	<i>Professor of Law and Associate Dean</i>
CHARLES A. COLLIN, A.M.,	<i>Professor of Law</i>
ERNEST WILSON HUFFCUT, B.S., LL.B.,	<i>Professor of Law</i>
WILLIAM A. FINCH, A.B.,	<i>Associate Professor of Law</i>
MOSES COIT TYLER, LL.D., L.H.D.,	<i>Professor of American Constitutional History</i>
HERBERT TUTTLE, A.M., L.H.D.,	<i>Professor of English Constitutional History</i>
DUNCAN C. LEE, A.B.,	<i>Assistant Professor of Elocution and Oratory</i>

ALEXANDER H. R. FRASER, LL.B.,	<i>Librarian</i>
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SPECIAL LECTURERS

THE HON. FRANCIS M. FINCH, LL.D.,	<i>Of the New York Court of Appeals</i>
THE HON. DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN, LL.D.,	<i>Of the New York City Bar</i>
THE HON. ALFRED C. COXE, A.M.,	<i>Of the United States District Court</i>
THE HON. ALBERT H. WALKER, LL.B.,	<i>Of the Hartford Bar</i>
THE HON. JOHN ORDRONAU, LL.D.,	<i>Of the New York City Bar</i>
THE HON. IRVING G. VANN, LL.D.,	<i>Of the New York Supreme Court</i>
THE HON. GOODWIN BROWN, A.M.,	<i>Of the Albany Bar</i>
CHARLES E. HUGHES, A.M., LL.B.,	<i>Of the New York City Bar</i>

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The School of Law of Cornell University was first opened for the admission of students September 23, 1887.

The following table shows the enrolment from the beginning to the present :

1887-88-----	55
1888-89-----	85
1889-90-----	106
1890-91-----	122
1891-92-----	150
1892-93-----	204
1893-94-----	228

Of those now in attendance, seventeen are studying for the master's degree, seventy-six are seniors, one hundred and three juniors, while thirty-two are students from general courses electing work in the School. For list of law students, see pp. 26-32. The session for 1894-95 will open Monday, September 24, 1894.

GENERAL PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

It is the purpose of the Board of Trustees of the University to furnish through the School of Law such facilities for legal training as will commend themselves to the most favorable judgment of the profession. The Faculty of the School is composed of both resident and non-resident members. The resident members devote themselves regularly to the work of daily instruction. This is carried on by text-book exposition and recitations, by lectures and examinations, and by the study of selected cases. Instruction to the more advanced students by means of the study of cases is made a special feature of the School. It is the effort of the instructors, not only to teach

with especial thoroughness the elements of the law, but also to give such practical training in the different methods of pleading and procedure as will fit the student for the active work of the profession in any part of the country.

The instruction by the non-resident members of the Faculty is by lecture. Provision is made each year for several courses of lectures by eminent specialists in the profession, each course consisting of from four to ten lectures, according to the nature of the subject on which the lectures are given.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to the School must be at least nineteen years of age. Graduates of universities or colleges, students who have completed an academical or high-school course approved by the Faculty, and persons who have received the "law student's certificate" issued by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, are admitted without examination, and may become candidates for a degree. In order to be entitled to this privilege, however, the applicant should present to the Associate Dean of the School evidence that he comes within some one of the classes named, which should be in the form of a diploma or certificate, or a certified copy thereof.

All other applicants, if candidates for a degree, must pass satisfactory examinations in the following subjects : arithmetic, English grammar, geography, orthography, English and United States History, English composition, first year Latin, plane geometry and civil government. One year of French or German will be received as an equivalent for the Latin required, and substantial equivalents may be offered for other subjects.

In September, 1895, and thereafter, all applicants except graduates of colleges or universities will be examined in English. The examination will consist in the writing of one or more essays, upon topics assigned at the time, for the purpose of testing the applicant's ability to write clear and correct English. The topics selected will be such as the candidate is familiar with, and the examination will be in no sense technical. No student found upon this examination to be

markedly deficient will be admitted to the School. Candidates who prefer may have their topics assigned from the Introduction and Chapters 1, 14, 15, 16, and 17, of Book I of Blackstone's Commentaries.

Applicants may be admitted to the School conditionally, notwithstanding that they may be deficient in some subjects, in case such deficiencies are not so considerable as, in the judgment of the Faculty, to disqualify them for the performance of the work of the junior year. But all such deficiencies must be made up before the end of the junior year.

It is desirable that applicants who are residents of the State of New York, and are not graduates of a college or university, should procure the "law student's certificate" before presenting themselves for admission.

To entitle a person to admission to advanced standing as a member of the senior class, he must be at least twenty years of age, must have had the required preliminary education, and must pass a satisfactory examination upon the subjects of the junior year or their equivalent. Attorneys at law, however, of any state are entitled to admission to the senior class, without examination, on the exhibition, at the opening of the college year, of their certificate of admission to the bar. And students who have completed in other law schools of approved standing an amount of work equivalent to the work of the junior year in this School will, at the opening of the fall term, be admitted to the senior class upon certificate and without examination.

Students who are not candidates for a degree will be admitted to the School without a preliminary examination, and will be permitted to take such work as they may desire, provided they satisfy the professors giving instruction in the subjects selected, that they are qualified to pursue such subjects with profit to themselves.

The regular examinations for admission and for advanced standing in the fall of 1894 will take place on Tuesday, September 25, in Lecture Room C, Boardman Hall, beginning at nine o'clock in the morning and at two o'clock in the afternoon. The examinations held at nine o'clock will have reference to general education. The examinations held at two o'clock will

be upon legal subjects, and will be confined to candidates for advanced standing. Students desiring admission at other times than those mentioned, must make special arrangements with the Associate Dean of the School.

PRIOR READING IN LAW.

The student is frequently solicitous as to whether or not it is desirable for him to acquire some general knowledge of legal principles before beginning his course in a school of law. It is difficult to lay down directions upon the subject that can be applied in all cases. The Faculty, however, are of the opinion that, for the first year, at least, more positive advancement will be made by students who, before entering the School, have read some of the more elementary works that are prepared especially for students than by those who begin the study here. But the Faculty understand very well the difficulty that most students outside of a law school experience in giving proper direction to their reading at the beginning; they do not, therefore, make it a condition of admission that there must have been some prior reading of the law.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction is a graded one, and extends through two years of nine months each. The members of the junior class are not allowed to attend the exercises of the senior class. The Faculty are of the opinion that the work assigned to the juniors will be found to be fully sufficient to occupy their time, and that any attempt to do senior work would not be profitable. But the members of the senior class are encouraged to attend the exercises of the junior class so far as they may be able to do so without neglecting their regular work. It is thought that the review thereby secured will be of advantage to them. The foregoing directions apply only to the exercises conducted by the resident members of the Faculty. For the lectures of the non-resident members, both classes are brought

together. The following is a statement of the subjects upon which instruction is given and examinations required, together with suggestions as to the methods in use :

JUNIOR YEAR.

1. Elementary Law. This course is intended to be introductory to the general study of law, forming a connecting link between civics and law ; including brief historical and philosophical suggestions with references to the works of Maine, Austin, Pomeroy and others ; the nature and relations of constitutional, statutory and common law and of statutes, reports, digests and text-books ; the federal and state courts with brief outlines of their jurisdiction and procedure respectively, and similar introductory topics. Professor COLLIN.

2. Contracts. The work in this subject is carried on by text-book exposition and recitations and after the elementary principles have been mastered, by the study of selected cases. Professor HUFFCUT.

3. Agency. Lectures and cases. Professor HUFFCUT.

4. Partnership. Printed syllabus of questions with references to authorities, informal lectures and discussions. Professor COLLIN.

5. Bailments. Text-book and recitations with special attention to selected cases. Associate Professor FINCH.

6. Insurance. Text-books and recitations, supplemented by lectures. Associate Professor FINCH.

7. Criminal Law and Procedure. Informal lectures and recitations, printed syllabus of questions with references to text-books, cases and statutes. The common law is made the basis of the course, but special attention is given to the New York Penal and Criminal Codes and to corresponding statutory provisions in other states from which students are in attendance. Professor COLLIN.

8. Torts. Text-book and selected cases. Professor HUFFCUT.

9. Domestic Relations. Text-book and recitations, supplemented by informal lectures and, to some extent, by the study of selected cases. Associate Professor FINCH.

10. The Law of Real Property. This is begun in the junior year, the work consisting of a thorough mastery of the second book of Blackstone so far as it is devoted to real property, with daily expositions and examinations. Professor HUTCHINS.

11. Common Law Pleading and Practice in Cases at Law. Some approved text-book on pleading is used as a basis for this work. In connection with the text-book work, informal lectures on practice are given. The student is also given work in the preparation of pleadings, and his efforts are carefully examined and criticised by the professor in charge. Professor HUTCHINS.

12. Civil Procedure under the Codes. This subject is begun in the junior year, and is taught chiefly by lecture. Professor COLLIN.

13. English Constitutional History. (Optional). Lectures. Professor TUTTLE.

SENIOR YEAR.

1. Corporations. Informal lectures and recitations, printed syllabus of questions and explanations with references to text-books, cases and statutes. Professor COLLIN.

2. Bills, Notes and Checks. A text-book is used, but the principal work is carried on by the examination and discussion of selected cases. Professor HUFFCUT.

3. Suretyship and Guaranty. Lectures and selected cases. Professor HUFFCUT.

4. Sales. Text-book, lectures and cases. Professor HUFFCUT.

5. Chattel Mortgages. Text-book, lectures and cases. Associate Professor FINCH.

6. The Law of Real Property. Some standard text-book is used as the basis for the general instruction. Attention is also given to statutory changes. Professor HUTCHINS.

7. Equity Jurisprudence. An extended course of lectures is given which covers the fundamental principles of the science. This work is supplemented by a thorough study of

cases, selected with a view of illustrating such principles. Professor HUTCHINS.

8. Equity Pleading and Procedure in State and in United States Courts. Lectures, recitations and practical work. Professor HUTCHINS.

9. Wills and Administration, Practice in Surrogate's Courts and Probate Courts generally. Text-book, lectures and cases. Associate Professor FINCH.

10. Civil Procedure under the Codes. Lectures and practical work, together with a special study of the Code of Civil Procedure by New York students. Professor COLLIN.

11. Evidence. Elementary principles are taught by lectures and recitations. After a mastery of these, selected cases are used in connection with Stephen's Digest. Associate Professor FINCH.

12. Practical Suggestions concerning the Preparation, Trial and Argument of Causes. Lectures. THE HON. FRANCIS M. FINCH.

13. International Law. Lectures. Professor HUFFCUT.

14. English Constitutional History. (Optional). Lectures. Professor TUTTLE.

15. American Constitutional History. (Optional.) Lectures. Professor TYLER.

16. American Constitutional Law. Lectures, text-book and cases. Professor HUTCHINS.

Whenever a subject is taught by lecture, the professor giving instruction holds frequent and usually daily examinations upon ground covered by previous lectures.

For schedule of work, showing the order in which subjects are taught, and the number of hours given each, see pages 23, 24, 25.

COURSES OF SPECIAL LECTURES.

Lectures upon the following subjects are given by the non-resident members of the Faculty :

1. The Statute of Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyances,
(two courses.)
The Hon. Francis M. Finch, LL.D., of the New
York Court of Appeals.
2. Constitutional Law, (two courses.)
The Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, LL.D., of the
New York City Bar.
3. The Law of Shipping and Admiralty.
The Hon. Alfred C. Coxe, A.M., of the United
States District Court.
4. The Patent Laws of the United States.
The Hon. Albert H. Walker, LL.B., of the
Hartford Bar.
5. Medical Jurisprudence.
The Hon. John Ordronaux, LL.D., of the New
York City Bar.
6. The Law of Insurance.
The Hon. Irving G. Vann, A. M., of the New
York Supreme Court.
7. Extradition.
The Hon. Goodwin Brown, of the Albany Bar.
8. Assignments for the Benefit of Creditors.
Charles E. Hughes, A.M., LL.B., of the New
York City Bar.

A syllabus of the course is provided by each special lecturer, and all students are examined upon these courses.

AMOUNT OF REQUIRED WORK.

The regular class instruction of the School is at no time less than fifteen hours per week for each class.

THE UNIVERSITY COURT.

Sessions of the University Court are held, as a rule, each week during the school year. The resident members of the Law Faculty and the graduate students constitute the Court. All opinions of the Court are in writing, and are placed on file in the Law Library.

The hearings of the Court are based upon assumed facts, the only questions open to discussion being questions of law.

Students are required to prepare pleadings, which are submitted for criticism to the professor having in charge the subject of pleading and procedure, and briefs in which the principles applicable to the case are clearly stated and such authorities cited as are to be produced at the oral argument.

It is the effort of the Faculty to make *practical* lawyers, to teach the principles of the law, and how to apply them. To this end, the University Court is made the forum for the discussion of such questions as most frequently arise in a professional career at the bar ; and, so far as it can be used for that purpose, it is made a means of familiarizing the student with matters of pleading and practice and with the general routine of court work.

ORATORY AND PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Exceptional opportunities for instruction in Oratory and Public Speaking are provided for students in the School of Law. The work is optional, and can be taken without the payment of extra tuition.

EXAMINATIONS.

It was the leading purpose with the Board of Trustees in the establishment of the School of Law that it should be characterized by the thoroughness of its training. And it is the constant effort of the Faculty that this purpose should be realized. As one means of accomplishing the desired result, the examinations have from the first been searching and comprehensive. The University year is divided into three terms. At the end of each, the members of both classes are subjected to oral and written examinations upon the work of the term. The promotion of a student to full standing in his class at a subsequent term and his continuance in the school are dependent upon the manner in which he passes such examinations. Furthermore, the Faculty do not hesitate to drop a student from the rolls at any time in the year on becoming satisfied that he is neglecting his work. At the end of the senior year, all candidates for graduation are also required to pass satisfactory oral and written examinations on all of the subjects of the

course. In the written term and final examinations, the ordinary university methods are followed, but in the oral examinations there is a departure in that each student is examined separately and in private upon each subject by the professor who has given instruction in the subject.

THESES.

Each member of the senior class who is a candidate for a degree, is required to prepare and deposit with the Faculty, at least one month before graduation, a thesis, not less than forty folios in length, upon some legal topic, selected by himself and approved by the Faculty. The production must be satisfactory in matter, form and style ; and the student presenting it must hold himself in readiness to be examined upon the subject.

PRIZES.

A fund of two thousand dollars has been given by a friend of the School, the income of which is devoted each year, under the direction of the Law Faculty, either for prizes for graduating theses, or for printing theses of special merit, or for both such purposes. The way in which the income is to be applied is determined each year upon the presentation of the graduating theses.

Two prizes are given for excellence in debate, the first of thirty dollars and the second of twenty dollars. The regulations for the contest are as follows :

1. From the members of the senior class who have gained the highest standard in the preparation and presentation of cases in the University Court, not more than six debaters are appointed by the resident Law Faculty. Their names and the question for debate are announced at the close of the winter term. At the same time, the position of the debaters is determined.

2. At the debate, the order in which the competitors are to be called is determined by lot, publicly drawn at the time. Each competitor is called twice, and is allowed to speak ten minutes on the first call and five minutes on the second.

3. The prizes are awarded by a committee of three, selected by the President of the University.

4. The contest takes place in public on the evening of the Saturday immediately preceding commencement week.

TERMS OF GRADUATION.

Students who have received the full course of instruction, performed all required exercises, and passed the regular examinations, are admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Students admitted to advanced standing are entitled to all the privileges of the class of which they become members.

CERTIFICATES OF ATTENDANCE.

When a person is connected with the School for a period not entitling him to graduate, he may on application to the Associate Dean, receive, instead of a diploma, an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance and the degree of his attainments.

WORK IN SCHOOL OF LAW BY STUDENTS IN GENERAL COURSES.

It has been provided that juniors and seniors in good standing in the general courses of the University may be allowed under permission of the General Faculty and with the consent of the Faculty of the School of Law in each case, to elect studies in the Law School which shall count toward graduation both in that School and in the general courses ; but the sum total of hours so elected cannot exceed the number required for one year's work in the Law School.

Under this provision a student may complete a general course of university study and the law course in five years.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

There are certain text-books that the student must have for class-room work. The number, however, is limited. Notice is given at the opening of each year of the books that will be needed for this purpose. While the student is not obliged to provide himself with more than the limited number of books

used for class-room instruction, as all the leading law treatises are found in the Library of the School, yet it will, in the opinion of the Faculty, greatly facilitate his labor, if he can have at hand at all times standard works upon the more important branches of the law. Such books will be found essential in subsequent practice. The members of the Faculty always hold themselves in readiness to aid the student in making judicious selections.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Students desiring to supplement their work in law with historical and political studies, may, under permission of the Faculty of the School of Law and with the consent of the General Faculty in each case, elect a limited number of courses in the President White School of History and Political Science. This may be done without the payment of extra tuition. The courses of the School, which are fully described in the University Register for 1893-94, pp. 73-76 inclusive, embrace instruction in the various branches of constitutional and political history as well as in the history of political and municipal institutions.

GRADUATE INSTRUCTION.

Graduate instruction is offered by the Faculty of the School of Law with a view of giving to the student who is inclined to spend a longer period at a law school than that required for the baccalaureate degree an opportunity to add to his legal acquirements either by further general study or by pursuing special lines of legal investigation. It is believed that graduate work meets the needs, *first*, of those who desire to devote an additional year, under the direction of teachers, to the general study of the law, *secondly*, of those who propose making a specialty in practice of some particular branch of the law, and who wish to take advanced preparatory work in the

line of the specialty chosen, and *thirdly*, of those who have in view the study of the law as a science and who desire to become familiar with the sources and philosophy of our jurisprudence. Provision is made for advanced instruction and study in such subjects as may be chosen by the student upon consultation with the Faculty.

The graduate work is under the immediate supervision of the resident members of the Faculty, and is conducted in substantially the following manner : Each student at the opening of the University year is required to select two subjects to which the work of the year is to be devoted. One of these he designates as his *major* subject. To this he is expected to give his best energies, making his investigations therein thorough, comprehensive, and exhaustive. To the other subject, the *minor*, he gives such attention as his time will permit. It is expected that his work in the minor lines will be of a more general character, and, although thorough so far as prosecuted, will be less extended than that given to the major subject. By special permission from the Faculty, a student may devote all his time to one subject. Each student is under the special guidance of the professors in whose departments his subjects lie. He receives from each full instructions as to the questions to be investigated and as to the nature and direction of his work, and also such individual assistance as may be needed from time to time during the progress of his studies. Periodical reports and examinations upon work assigned are required, at which times the professor in charge goes over carefully with the student the ground covered since the last report, making such criticisms and suggestions as may be necessary. In a word, the scheme contemplates independent investigations by the student in the lines chosen, under the immediate direction and supervision of the different members of the Faculty.

Each student is required to prepare a thesis upon some question connected with his *major* subject. This production must be scholarly in character and exhaustive in its subject matter, and the author must be prepared to defend the positions taken therein.

Several courses are given by members of the resident

Faculty upon subjects not fully covered by the undergraduate work, and these courses all graduate students are required to attend. They count as one *minor*. Graduate students are also required to attend all non-resident courses of lectures given before the School, and in making provisions for such courses, their needs are kept especially in view.

Graduate students sit with the Faculty in the hearing of causes in the University court and prepare opinions.

The period of instruction extends through one year. In order to take advantage of it, the student must be actually in residence at the University during the year.

The work is open to the graduates of this or any law school of recognized standing.

At the end of the year, each student is examined separately upon all work that has been assigned to him and also upon the lecture courses, excepting such non-resident courses as were taken by him as an undergraduate. This examination is both written and oral, and is especially thorough and searching in character.

The degree of Master of Law is conferred upon all who complete in a creditable manner the work of the graduate year.

MATERIAL EQUIPMENT.

LAW SCHOOL BUILDING.

The School is now housed in a new and elegant building which was recently completed and furnished at a cost of \$110,000. A cut of it appears as a frontispiece in this Announcement. It is a large, three-story structure, the extreme dimensions being 202 by 58 feet. The material of the building is light gray Ohio sandstone; and the interior finish is largely in oak. It is lighted by electricity and heated by steam supplied by the central heating station. The matter of ventilation has also received careful attention. On the first floor are three large lecture-rooms and the necessary halls and cloak-

rooms. On the second floor are seminary rooms and the offices of the several resident professors. On the third floor are the law-library rooms, which have accommodations for 30,000 volumes and 300 readers. These rooms are elegantly furnished and thoroughly well lighted. The building throughout is complete in all its appointments and admirably adapted for law-school work.

The name *Boardman Hall* has been given to the new home of the School, in honor of its first Dean, the late Judge Douglass Boardman.

LIBRARIES.

The Law Library of the University contains between twenty-two and twenty-three thousand volumes. It includes the famous library of the late Nathaniel C. Moak, of Albany, N. Y., which was recently purchased and presented to the School as a memorial to the Honorable Douglass Boardman, by his widow, Mrs. A. M. Boardman and his daughter, Mrs. Ellen D. Williams. Besides a very extensive line of text-books, the Moak collection contains *all of the reports of every State in the Union, all of the Federal reports, all of the English reports*, all of the Irish, Scotch and Canadian reports, the Australian, New Zealand and Hawaiian reports, complete sets of all the leading legal periodicals, a complete set of the United States Statutes and the Statutes of most of the States. It is, also, rich in sets of leading cases and in specialties, for example, in medical jurisprudence, patent law, mining law, admiralty and insurance law. This collection, added to the original one which includes a large number of text-books and the reports of the principal States, gives to this School of Law library facilities that are second to none in the country.

All the sets of reports are kept up to date ; and the books are at all times accessible to students of the School, as are the books in the private libraries of the several professors which are in the law school building. The principal American and English legal periodicals are regularly taken and kept on file. The General Library of the University is also open to use by students in the School of Law. It contains over one hundred and fifty thousand volumes, besides some twenty-seven thou-

sand pamphlets, and includes the President White Library of History and Political Science, which contains about twenty thousand volumes and ten thousand pamphlets.

GYMNASIUM.

The University has provided a large and well equipped gymnasium. This building is situated at the extreme southern end of the campus. It is a brick structure. The main portion is one hundred and fifty feet long, sixty feet wide and fifty feet high. The annex, adjoining the main hall on the south, is a three storied building, having an area of seventy-four by eighty feet. The main building, with the exception of a small portion that is set apart for an office and military store-room, is used for gymnastics and military drill. This contains the arms and equipment of the cadet corps, and a carefully selected supply of the most improved gymnastic apparatus and appliances for both individual and class work. The hall is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and gives a clear space for floor room in the gymnasium of one hundred and fifty by sixty feet. The annex contains the offices of the Department of Physical Culture, examination rooms, faculty dressing-rooms, bath-rooms, swimming bath, lavatory, closets, general repair room, base ball batting-cage, crew practice-room, and dressing-rooms which contain locker accommodations for one thousand students.

Students in the School of Law are entitled to the same privileges in the gymnasium as students in the other departments of the University.

EXPENSES, ETC.

The fee for tuition is \$100 a year, payable as follows : \$40 at the beginning of the first term ; \$35 at the beginning of the second term ; and \$25 at the beginning of the third term.

A fee of \$5 to cover expenses of graduation, degrees, etc.,

is charged to each person taking the baccalaureate degree. This fee must be paid before the degree is conferred.

The fee charged for the master's degree is \$10.00, which must be paid before the degree is conferred.

Tuition is free to *students with State scholarships*.

The following is a fair estimate of the yearly expenses :

Tuition,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$100 00
Room, board, lights, fuel, and laundry,					-	-	200 00
Text-books, about	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
							<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$320 00

The additional expenses of a student depend so largely upon his personal tastes that it is difficult to give an estimate.

The expense of living in Ithaca varies, for board, room, fuel, and lights, from \$4 to \$7 a week. By the formation of clubs, students often materially reduce their expenses.

Students who intend to enter the School of Law should, after registering at the office of the Registrar, report to the Associate Dean of the School, at his office, in Boardman Hall, register with him, and receive from him such directions as may be necessary.

All letters of inquiry should be directed to The School of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Applications for copies of the University Register should be made to The Registrar of the University, Ithaca, N. Y.

SUMMER COURSES IN THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

A summer term is conducted by the regular instructing force of the School. In 1894, it will open Friday, July 6, and continue *for eight weeks*. The admirable equipment of the School, and the delightful location of the University make the place an exceptionally favorable one for the study of law during the summer months. The courses offered are open to all persons who may desire to take advantage of them, but they are conducted with particular reference to the needs of the following classes of students : *first*, those who desire an opportunity for a comprehensive review, preparatory to an application for admission to the bar ; *second*, those who wish, before entering upon a regular law-school course, to obtain some general notions of the law and to become familiar with law-school methods ; *third*, those who are unable to spend more than a single term at a law school. It is thought, also, that the opportunities offered may be of advantage to students in this and other law schools who desire to spend a part of the vacation in regular and systematic study, and to business men.

No preliminary examination for admission is exacted, but each student must, before his matriculation, satisfy the Associate Dean that he possesses sufficient general education to enable him to undertake with profit to himself the work of the term.

Instruction is given by the entire resident Faculty.

The following courses are offered : 1. Real Property Law. 2. Equity. 3. Crimes. 4. Torts. 5. Codes of Procedure. 6. Corporations. 7. Contracts. 8. Mercantile Law. 9. Domestic Relations. 10. Bailments. 11. Wills and Administration.

The regular class-room work is fifteen hours a week with such additional hours as are found necessary for purposes of drill.

The large and carefully selected library of the School is open daily throughout the term for the use of the students. They will also be entitled to the privileges of the general library of the University.

Tuition, \$35.00, payable in advance. This is the only fee charged, and entitles the student to all the privileges of the School for the term.

A circular containing more detailed information will be sent upon application. All letters of inquiry should be directed to The School of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

SCHEDULE OF WORK SHOWING HOURS, ETC., FOR 1894-95. FALL TERM.

The figures indicate the number of weeks of the term given to the subject. When no figures appear, the subject runs through the term.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
A. M. 9	Am. Constitutional Law. Seniors. Elementary Law 4, Crimes 8. Juniors.	International Law. Seniors. Elementary Law 4, Crimes 8. Juniors.	Wills and Administra- tion. Seniors. Elementary Law 4, Crimes 8. Juniors.	Wills and Administra- tion. Seniors.	Wills and Administra- tion. Seniors.
10.00	Codes of Civ. Pro. Seniors. Domestic Relations. Juniors.	Corporations. Seniors. Contracts. Juniors.	Corporations. Seniors. Contracts. Juniors.	Contracts. Juniors.	Contracts. Juniors.
11.00	University Court. Seniors.	Codes of Civ. Pro. Seniors.	Bills and Notes. Seniors. Elementary Law 4, Crimes 8. Juniors.	Bills and Notes. Seniors. Real Property. Juniors.	Bills and Notes. Seniors. Real Property. Juniors.
M. 12.00		Equity Jurisprudence. Seniors. Domestic Relations. Juniors.	Equity Jurisprudence. Seniors. Domestic Relations. Juniors.	Equity Jurisprudence. Seniors. Domestic Relations. Juniors.	Equity Jurisprudence. Seniors. Domestic Relations. Juniors.
P. M. 3.00		Am. Constitutional Hist. (opt.) Seniors.		Am. Constitutional Hist. (opt.) Seniors.	

WINTER TERM.

HRS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
A. M. 9.00	Administration, Seniors. Crimes and Criminal Pro. Juniors.	International Law, Seniors.			Corporations. Seniors.	Crimes and Criminal Pro. Juniors.
10.00	Codes of Civil Pro. Seniors. Contracts 6, Agency 4 Juniors.		Administration, Seniors. Contracts 6, Agency 4 Juniors.	Administration, Seniors. Contracts 6, Agency 4 Juniors.	Corporations, Seniors. Contracts 6, Agency 4 Juniors.	Crimes and Criminal Pro. Juniors.
11.00	University Court, Seniors.	Equity Juris. 6, Real Property 6, Seniors.	Equity Juris. 6, Real Property 6, Seniors. Bailments and Car- riers, Juniors.	Equity Juris. 6, Real Property 6, Seniors. Bailments and Car- riers, Juniors.	Am. Const. Law, Seniors. Bailments and Car- riers, Juniors.	Bailments and Car- riers, Juniors.
M. 12.00		Sales. Seniors.	Sales. Seniors. Real Property. Juniors.	Sales. Seniors. Real Property. Juniors.	Equity Juris. 6, Real Property 6, Seniors. Crimes and Criminal Pro. Juniors.	Real Property, Seniors. Real Property, Juniors.
P. M. 3.00 TO 5.00				Am. Const. History. (opt.) Seniors.		

SPRING TERM.

HRS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
A. M. 9.00	Codes. Seniors.	Jurisprudence. Seniors.			Evidence. Seniors.	
						Torts. Juniors.
10.00	Codes. Seniors. Torts. Juniors.	Evidence. Seniors.	Evidence. Seniors. Torts. Juniors.	Evidence. Seniors. Torts. Juniors.	Corporations. Seniors. Torts. Juniors.	
11.00	Equity Pleading. Seniors. Partnership. Juniors.	Equity Pleading. Seniors.	Real Property. Seniors. Insurance. Juniors.	Real Property. Seniors. Insurance. Juniors.	Corporations. Seniors.	Partnership. Juniors.
12.00	Chattel Mortgages. Seniors. Common Law Plead. Juniors.	University Court. Seniors.	Common Law Plead. Juniors.	Common Law Plead. Juniors.	Real Property. Seniors. Partnership. Juniors.	Partnership. Juniors.

STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

SESSION OF 1893-94.

GRADUATES.

Burt, Charles Wellington, LL.B.,	Saginaw, Mich.
Cobb, Fordyce Allen, LL.B.,	Spring Mills
Coville, Henry Dart, LL.B.,	Central Square
Daley, William Bailey, LL.B., LL.M.,	Chatham
Graham, Alexander Raymond, LL.B.,	Clyde
Groom, Richard Wirt, LL.B. (Univ. of Michigan),	Ithaca
Hamilton, John Alan, Ph.B., LL.B.,	Ithaca
Harrold, James Picken, LL.B.,	Rockford, Ill.
Jackson, Edward N., LL.B.,	Ithaca
Kellogg, William Greenwood, LL.B.,	Greenwood
Knapp, Clyde Wilson, LL.B.,	Ithaca
McGuire, John James, LL.B.,	Cicero
Oura, Hajime, LL.B.,	Tokio, Japan
Russell, Frank Welden, LL.B., (Dalhousie Univ.),	
	Dartmouth, N. S., Canada
Southworth, John Howard, LL.B.,	Ithaca
Spawn, George Martin, LL.B.,	Albany
Whitney, Fred Moore, LL.B.,	LeRoy

SENIORS.

Allen, Edwin Pitcher, B.L.,	Clarence
Barmon, Daniel Webster,	Buffalo
Bell, Frank Austin, A.B.,	Spencer
Bell, George, jr., Lieut. U. S. A.,	Ithaca
Bell, Herbert Wellington,	Georgetown, Ont., Canada
Best, William Edward,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bostwick, Charles Dibble, A.B.,	Ithaca
Bouck, William Christian,	Fultonham
Brown, Elmer Ellsworth,	Monte Vista, Cal.
Brown, Richard Abram,	Cohocton
Colnon, Aaron Joseph, B.L.,	Ogdensburg
Commings, Newton Josiah,	East Clarence
Dalley, Francis Kernan,	Ithaca
Davis, Fred Brownell,	St. Johnsville

Davy, James Roscoe, -----	Rochester
De la Vergne, George Harrison, Ph.B.,--(Colo), Colorado Springs, Col.	
Deming, Paul Harvey, -----	Cleveland, O.
Dennis, Francis James, A.B., (Stanford Univ.)-----	Nevada City, Col.
Dennis, Glenn Merrow, -----	Moravia
Dickinson, Charles Courter, B.L., -----	Albany
Dove, Caleb William, -----	Skaneateles
Fagan, Benjamin, -----	Sing Sing
Gibbs, Ransom Lockwood, -----	Stamford
Gladden, Frederick Cohoon, -----	Columbus, O.
Grambs, Robert Louis, -----	Honesdale, Pa.
Guerin, William Eugene, Jr., -----	Columbus, O.
Halsey, Abram Augustus, A.B., -----	Water Mill
Harrington, Harry Lester, -----	Adams, Mass.
Hart, Austin Hasbrouck, -----	Buffalo
Hartley, Edwin Forrest, -----	Fairmount, W. Va.
Hassett, James John, -----	Elmira
Howell, Herbert Allen, A.B., (Univ. of Toronto).-----	New Hartford
Jenkins, James, -----	Forest Glen
Jenney, Julie Regula, LL.B., (Mich. Univ.)-----	Syracuse
Klippel, Edward David, -----	Wayne Center
Knudson, John Charles, -----	Lansingburgh
Lane, William Noble, -----	Lander, Wyo.
Lathrop, Robert, -----	Rockford, Ill.
Lloyd, Harry Wilcox, -----	Toledo, O.
Loomis, Harry Huxley, A.B., (Hamilton Coll.), -----	Ithaca
Mahoney, James Joseph, -----	Albany
Marshall, Edwin John, -----	Toledo, O.
Mason, Charles Bliven, -----	Utica
Matchett, David Fleming, A.B., (Colorado Coll.), Colorado Springs, Col.	
Moore, Donald Stewart, -----	Georgetown, Canada
Moreland, Sherman, B.L., -----	Van Etnenville
Mowrer, Frank Roger, -----	Xenia, O.
Northrup, Elliott Judd, A.B., (Amherst Coll.), -----	Syracuse
O'Connor, Michael, -----	Elmira
Ormsbee, Addison Crawford, -----	Newburgh
Palmer, William Foot, -----	Waterford
Reilly, Michael Daniel, -----	Albany
Rice, Edward Carr, A.B., -----	Fairfield
Rogers, Thomas Chattle, -----	Widdletown
Rosenstock, Edgar Horace, LL.B., -----	Petersburgh, Va.
Sheldon, Edward Morgan, B.L., -----	Ithaca
Sherwood, Jonathan William, -----	Ithaca
Smith, Isaac P., -----	Albany
Snowhook, William Bergan, -----	Chicago, Ill.

Snyder, John G.,	Vallatie
Spaulding, Benjamin Seth,	Elmira
Stephan, Carl Dyer,	Dansville
Stephens, John Buell,	Fulton
Studley, Elmer Ebenezer, A.B.,	East Ashford
Taylor, Myron Charles,	Lyons
Tarbell, George Schuyler, Ph.B., 1891,	Ithaca
Van Demark, Willis Ranney,	Phelps
Vernon, Russell Montgomery,	Florida
Wait, Walter Williams,	Fort Edward
Warner, Glenn Scobey,	Springville
Weed, Robert Murray, B.L.,	Leavenworth, Kan.
Wilber, Ward J.,	Collins Centre
Wolf, Rennold, Ph.B.,	Ithaca
Wood, Francis Edward, Jr.,	Campbell
Woodward, Frederic Campbell,	Middletown
Young, Edwin Parson,	Williamsport, Pa.

JUNIORS.

Alcock, Walter Herbert,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Andrews, Sewall Bu Bois,	Minneapolis, Minn.
Banks, Stephen Edwin,	Ithaca
Belden, William Patch,	Richford
Bradshaw, Peter Edes,	Superior, Wis.
Bush, Howard J.,	Glens Falls
Campbell, Samuel,	New York Mills
Casey, James Irving, A.B.,	Mohawk
Chapin, John Osgood,	Oneida
Cobb, Howard,	Ithaca
Colegrove, Helen Mae,	Salamanca
Crawford, Jay C., B.S., (Southern Normal Coll., Bowling Green, Ky.),	Austin, Texas
Crosby, Ernest Boyington,	Lockport
Daly, Patrick Charles	Elmira
Davidge, John Miller,	Berkshire
Denis, Harry Raphael,	New Orleans, La.
Denman, Abram Cross, Jr.,	Newark, N. J.
Dickey, Frank Raymond,	Newburgh
Dominick, Eugene L.,	Greig
Dynes, O. William,	Columbus, Wis.
Fitzpatrick, James Richmond,	Cohoes
Frank, Alpheus Stimson,	Fort Monroe, Va.
Freeborn, Fair De Lancey,	Ithaca
Gallagher, Lyman Hicok,	Slaterville Springs
Gambée, Wheeler Benjamin,	Livonia
Gellert, William Livingston,	Poughkeepsie

Grantier, Jesse Logan,	Rexville
Green, Henry Flood,	Muncy, Pa.
Hamilton, Gordon C.,	Newark, N. J.
Hand, Elbert Budd, A. B., (Univ. of Wisconsin),	Racine, Wis.
Hapgood, William Henry,	Sing Sing
Higgins, George Edward, A. B., (Acadia Univ.)	Wolfville, N. S., Can.
Horner, Charles S.,	Cleveland, O.
Horton, LeRoy,	Williamsport, Pa.
Hough, Arthur George,	Batavia
Hoyt, George Weekford,	Ithaca
Jenks, Stuart Dixon,	Parrsboro, N. S., Canada
Johnson, Clyde Parker,	Cincinnati, O.
Johnson, Fred,	Havana
Johnson, Harrison Foster,	Buffalo
Joyce, David,	Canajoharie
Keane, Thomas Maurice,	New York City
Kelley, John Joseph,	Hazleton, Pa.
Kelsey, John Henry, Jr.,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Kelsey, Thomas,	Mecklenburgh
Kilbourne, Louis Hiram,	Wellsboro, Pa.
Kinzie, Wilber,	Hiawatha, Kan.
Lapham, Nathan David,	Macedon
Levy, Benjamin,	Elmira
Lewis, Danforth Ruggles,	Niles
McArdle, James Henry,	Albany
McCord, Robert Hampden,	St. Joseph, Mo.
McDonald, Kennie Clure,	Richfield Springs
McIntyre, Andrew James,	Canandaigua
McKnight, Fred Will,	Ironton, O.
Mahley, Jesse Wilbur,	Edinburgh, Ind.
Manchester, William Harvey,	Preble
Martin, Michael J.,	Moscow, Pa.
Merritt, Francis Childs,	Kingston
Miller, Theron Butler, B.L.,	Columbus, O.
Mills, Edward M., A.B., (Lafayette)	Ithaca
Mone, Edward John,	Ithaca
Morrison, Maurice,	Ithaca
Morse, John Harold,	N. Haverhill, N. H.
Nebeker, Frank Knowlton,	Logan, Utah
Palmer, Robert Clinton,	Troy
Pineo, Avard Vernun, A.B., (Acadia Univ.),	Wolfville, N. S., Canada
Reed, Harrison,	Erie, Pa.
Reed, Peleg Holmes,	Cincinnati
Riordan, Vincent Henry,	Buffalo
Ross, Howard Salter, A.B., (Acadia Univ.),	North Sydney, Canada

Royce, Herbert Blakeley,	Middletown
St. George, Herbert Augustus,	Hoosic Falls
Safford, Lemuel Whitney,	Whallonxsburgh
Sargent, Walker Raleigh,	Cornwall-on-Hudson
Shaffer, William Anthony,	Ft. Edward
Simmons, Charles Alonzo,	Elmira
Skinner, LeRoy James,	Medina
Small, Fred Percy,	Augusta, Me.
Smalley, Charles Mead,	Stormville
Stevens, Harold Luther,	Brooklyn
Strong, Morgan,	Amsterdam
Taylor, John Chase,	Medina
Thompson, Isaac Collier,	Edinburgh, Ind.
Thorne, Robert Julius,	Chicago, Ill.
Tiernon, John Luke, Jr., L.I., A.B., (Coll. of William and Mary),	Fort Monroe, Va.
Tompkins, William Henry,	N. Parnia
Tuck, John Bennett, B.L.,	Flackville
Van Cott, Ray,	Salt Lake City, Utah
Van Orsdale, Edward Deck,	Jasper
Webber, Daniel Stewart,	Chittenango
Weeks, Jean Irving,	Ithaca
Wells, Frank Terry,	Greenport
Welsh, Frederick William, A.B., (Hamilton Coll.),	Binghamton
Werner, Charles Hain, B.S.,	Ithaca
White, Fred Rollin,	Cleveland, O.
Wilder, Frank Curtis,	New York City
Willett, John,	Penn Yan
Williams, Henry Wilber,	Glens Falls
Wood, Henry McGraw,	Washington, D. C.
Wooddell, John Fred,	Olean
Yetter, Harry Austin, A.B., (Muhlenburg Coll.),	Binghamton
Zimmer, Walter J.,	Gloversville

*Students from General Courses Electing Work in
the School of Law.**

Ahern, John Louis,	Whitney's Point
Bosh, Louis H.,	Peoria, Ill.
Beeber, William Parson,	Williamsport, Pa.
Chapman, William Porter, Jr.,	Norwich
Colt, William Leonard,	Milwaukee, Wis.
Crumb, William Hanford,	Rockford, Ill.
Diehl, George Paxton,	Cincinnati, O.

* See page 15.

Dreier, Walter Chase,	-----	New York City
Emery, Ralph,	-----	Bryan, Ohio
Fordham, Herbert Latham,	-----	Ithaca
Freshman, Edward Arthur,	-----	New York City
Fuller, Bert Cornelius,	-----	Unadilla
Hagerman, Herbert James,	-----	Colorado Springs, Col.
Harter, Loren Eugene,	-----	Copenhagen
Haskell, Robert Hutchins,	-----	Hempstead
Hastings William Truman,	-----	Bradford, Pa.
Holbrook, John Byers, C.E.,	-----	New York City
Howerth, Joseph,	-----	Waterloo
Kirkland, George Alfred,	-----	DeWittville
Knox, Herbert William,	-----	Knoxboro
Marsh, Clifford Myram,	-----	Saratoga Springs
Reed, Addison Berton,	-----	Waterloo
Rich, Herbert Givens,	-----	Chicago, Ill.
Rulison, George Warren,	-----	Mohawk
Russell, Charles Mills,	-----	Glens Falls
Skinner, Fred Bush,	-----	Medina
Slater, Samuel Scott,	-----	New York City
Strong, William Gillespie,	-----	Waukegan, Ill.
Tompkins, John Stuart,	-----	Oneonta
Weber, Frederick Christian,	-----	St. Louis, Mo.
White, William Cravath,	-----	Ithaca
† Yeargin, Mary Little,	-----	Laurens, S. C.

† Deceased.

SUMMER SESSION OF 1893.

Austin, Samuel G., A.B. (Amherst),	-----	San Francisco, Cal.
Beardsley, Lewis A., A.B., (Cornell),	-----	Ithaca
Becks, James H., A.B., A.M., (Lincoln Univ.),	-----	Orange, Va.
Brown, Richard A.,	-----	Cohocton
Burleigh, Frank N.,	-----	Oswego
Costello, David F.,	-----	Syracuse
Curtin, William F.,	-----	Lowell, Mass.
Davis, Walter M.,	-----	Palatka, Fla.
Donahoe, Michael J., A.B., A.M., (Wesleyan Univ.),	-----	Scranton, Pa.
Dunkelspiel, Louis W., A.B., (Columbia),	-----	New York City
Eaton, Dudley W.,	-----	Winfield, Kan.
Finegan, Louis I.,	-----	Chester, Pa.

Foster, J. Walter,	-----	New York City
Gladden, Fred C.,	-----	Columbus, O.
Goreth, Frank W., A.B., (Syracuse Univ.),	-----	Sidney
Greenbaum, Leon E., A.B., (Johns Hopkins),	-----	Baltimore, Md.
Guerin, William E.,	-----	Columbus, O.
Hall, Judson S.,	-----	Meridan, Conn.
Hubbard, Arthur L.,	-----	South Bend, Ind.
Hulett, Charles E., A.B., (Williams),	-----	Fort Scott, Kan.
Jenney, (Miss) Julie R., LL.B., (Univ. of Mich.),	-----	Syracuse
Larkin, Thomas J.,	-----	Ithaca
LaRue, Charles R., A.B., (Hamilton),	-----	Little Falls
Lemp, Charles A.,	-----	St. Louis, Mo.
Lindsay, Lewis, B.L., (Univ. of Texas),	-----	Gainesville, Texas
McCarthy, Charles E.,	-----	Troy
Marsh, Samuel J.,	-----	Waterbury, Conn.
Merritt, Stephen A., B.S., M.S., (Univ. of Minn.)	-----	Helena, Montana
Montague, Henry B.,	-----	West Hampton, Mass.
Mowrer, Frank R.,	-----	Xenia, O.
Murphy, Edward A.,	-----	New Dunham
Northrup, Elliott J., A.B., (Amherst),	-----	Syracuse
O'Conner, John B.,	-----	Rochester
Pringle, William J., Ph.B., A.M., (Iowa Coll.),	-----	Aurora, Ill.
Ryan, Edward C.,	-----	Redwood
Smith, Preston R.,	-----	Buffalo
Steber, Benjamin,	-----	Utica
Weeks, Jean J.,	-----	Ithaca
Weeks, William H., Jr., Ph.B., (Columbia),	-----	New York City

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

SCHOOL OF LAW

1895-96

ITHACA, N. Y.

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

1895

CALENDAR OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

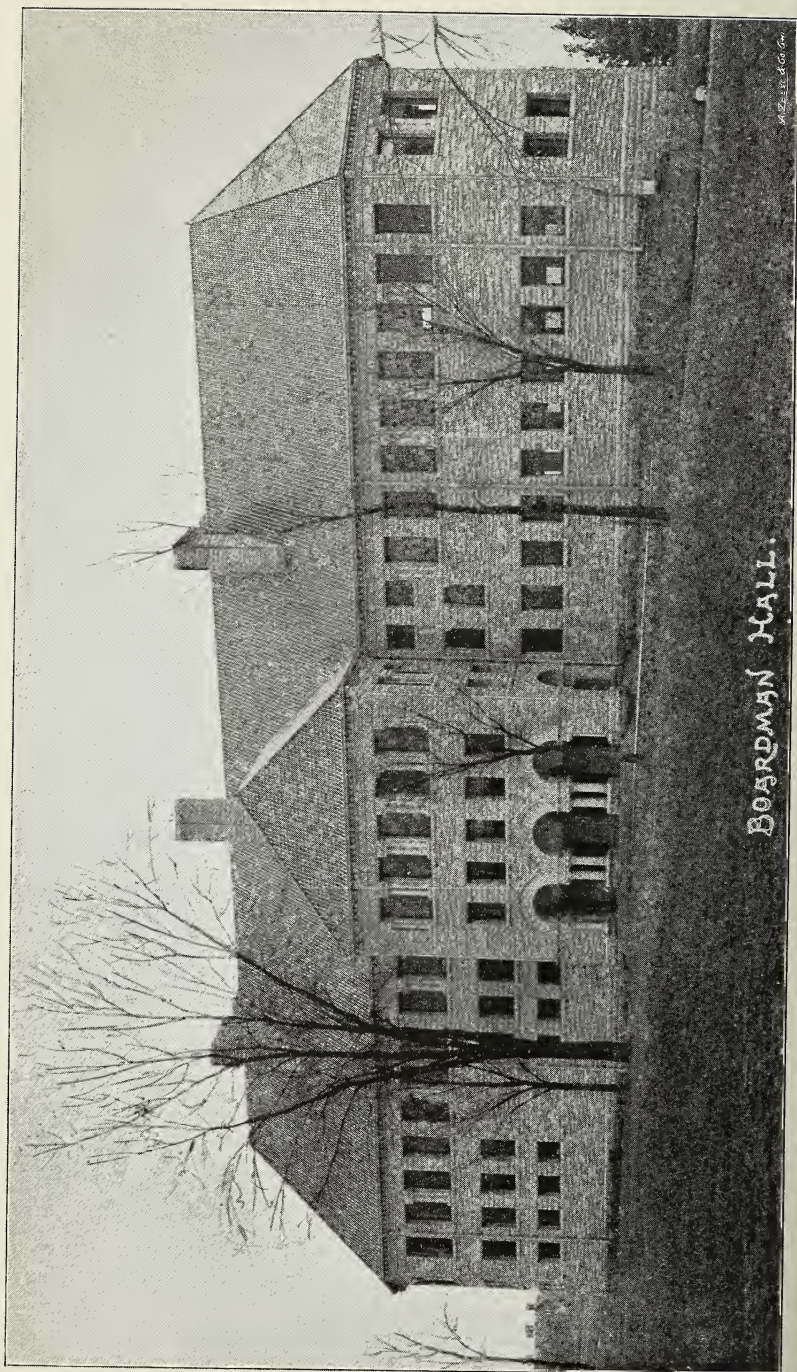
1895-96

Sept. 23, Monday.	Registration of new students.
Sept. 24, Tuesday.	{ Examination of candidates for admission and advanced standing. Registration of matriculated students.
Sept. 25, Wednesday.	Introductory lecture to both classes. 10 A. M.
Sept. 26, Thursday.	{ Instruction begins. President's Annual Address to all students. 12 M.
Nov. 28, Thursday.	Thanksgiving Day. Recess.
Dec. 16, Monday.	Term examinations begin.
Dec. 24, Tuesday.	Christmas recess begins.

Jan'y 3, Friday.	Winter term begins. Registration.
Jan'y 11, Saturday.	Founder's Day.
Jan'y 17, Friday.	Date for announcing Thesis subjects.
Feb'y 22, Saturday.	Washington's Birthday.
March, 16, Monday.	Term examinations begin.
March 22, Saturday.	Spring recess begins.

March 31, Tuesday.	Spring term begins. Registration.
May 8, Friday.	Commencement orations due.
May 21, Thursday.	Theses due.
May 29, Friday.	Prize debate.
May 30, Saturday.	Decoration Day.
June 4, Thursday.	Term and Final examinations begin.
June 11, Thursday.	Work ends.
June 18, Thursday.	Commencement.

July 6, Monday.	Summer Law Term begins.
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BOARDMAN HALL.

W. H. L. & Co. N. Y.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

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1895

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FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, D.Sc., LL.D., *President.*

THE HON. FRANCIS M. FINCH, LL.D., *Dean, and Professor of the History and Evolution of the Law.*

CHARLES A. COLLIN, A.M., *Professor of Law.*

ERNEST W. HUFFCUT, B.S., LL.B., *Professor of Law.*

* ———, *Professor of Law.*

WILLIAM A. FINCH, A.B., *Associate Professor of Law.*

THE HON. ALFRED C. COXE, A.M., (of the United States District Court), *Lecturer on the Law of Shipping and Admiralty.*

THE HON. ALBERT H. WALKER, LL.B., (of the Hartford Bar), *Lecturer on the Patent Laws of the United States.*

THE HON. JOHN ORDRONAU, LL.D., (of the New York City Bar), *Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.*

ALEXANDER H. R. FRASER, LL.B., *Librarian.*

MEMBERS OF ADJUNCT FACULTIES OF THE UNIVERSITY

MOSES COIT TYLER, A.M., L.H.D., *Professor of American History.*

GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, A.B., *Professor of Ancient and Mediæval History.*

HENRY MORSE STEPHENS, M.A., *Professor of Modern European History.*

JEREMIAH WHIPPLE JENKS, A.M., Ph.D., *Professor of Political Economy and Civil and Social Institutions.*

WALTER FRANCIS WILLCOX, LL.B., Ph.D., *Associate Professor of Social Science and Statistics.*

CHARLES HENRY HULL, Ph.D., *Assistant Professor of Political Economy.*

DUNCAN CAMPBELL LEE, A.M., *Assistant Professor of Elocution and Oratory.*

* Professor Harry B. Hutchins, Ph.B., Associate Dean, having resigned to accept the Deanship of the Law School of the University of Michigan, his courses will be given by his successor to be appointed hereafter.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The School of Law of Cornell University was first opened for the admission of students September 23, 1887. A building erected for its special accommodation at a cost of over one hundred thousand dollars was dedicated February 14, 1893, and was named Boardman Hall in honor of the first Dean of the School, Douglass Boardman. At the same time Mrs. A. M. Boardman and Mrs. Ellen D. Williams, the widow and daughter of Judge Boardman, presented to the School the Moak Law Library which they had purchased of the estate of the late Nathaniel C. Moak, of Albany. This noble gift added to the collection already possessed gives to the School a library of twenty-three thousand volumes. Generous additions are made yearly and all sets of reports are kept complete to date.

The resident Faculty of the School since its organization has been as follows: The Hon. Douglass Boardman, A.M., Dean (1887-1891; the Hon. Francis M. Finch, LL.D., Dean (1891—); Harry B. Hutchins, Ph.B., Professor (1887-1895), Secretary (1887-1891), Associate Dean (1891-1895); Charles A. Collin, A.M., Professor (1887—); Francis M. Burdick, A.M., Professor (1887-1891); Charles E. Hughes, A.M., LL.B., Professor, (1891-1893); Ernest W. Huffcut, B.S., LL.B., Professor (1893—); Charles R. Pratt, A.M., Acting Assistant Professor (1891); William A. Finch, A.B., Assistant Professor (1891-2), Associate Professor (1892—).

The lecturers in the School since its organization have been as follows: The Hon. Francis M. Finch (1887-1896); the Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain (1887—); William F. Cogswell, Esq., (1888-89); Theodore Bacon, Esq., (1887-8); George S. Potter, Esq., (1887-1889); the Hon. Benjamin F. Thurston (1887-1889); the Hon. Albert H. Walker (1888—); Marshall D. Ewell, M.D. (1888-1890); the Hon. Orlow D. Chapman, Esq., (1889-90); the Hon. Goodwin Brown, (1889—); the Hon. Alfred C. Coxe (1890—); John Ordronaux, M.D. (1890—); the Hon. Irving G. Vann (1891—); Irving Browne, Esq., 1892-3); the Hon. J. Newton Fiero (1892-3); Charles E. Hughes, Esq., (1893—).

The attendance of students and the number of graduates are shown by the following table. The different columns indicate: (1) number of law students; (2) number of general course students electing law; (3) total enrolment; (4) number of first degrees; (5) number of second degrees; (6) total number of degrees conferred.

YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6
1887-88-----	55	-----	55	9	-----	9
1888-89-----	85	-----	85	36	-----	36
1889-90-----	106	-----	106	32	7	39
1890-91-----	122	-----	122	44	5	49
1891-92-----	123	29	152	37	3	40
1892-93-----	176	28	204	62	11	73
1893-94-----	196	32	226	65	10	75
1894-95-----	190	36	226	-----	-----	-----

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

LAW SCHOOL YEAR.

The law school year for 1895-96 begins Monday, September 23, 1895, and closes Thursday, June 18, 1896, being divided into three terms, with two intermissions of ten days each at Christmas and in the Spring. Students should present themselves promptly for registration on the dates fixed for that purpose in the calendar.

ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to the School must be at least nineteen years of age. The educational requirements for admission to the School are as follows :

1. Admission on diploma or certificate. Graduates of universities or colleges, students who have completed an academic or high-school course approved by the Faculty, and students who have received the "law student's certificate" issued by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, or a certificate of as high a grade from the same body, are admitted without examination as candidates for a degree. But all applicants, except graduates of universities or colleges, are required to pass the examination in English in accordance with Rule 3.

2. Admission on examination. All other applicants, if candidates for a degree, are required to pass an examination in arithmetic, English grammar, orthography, English composition, geography, English and United States history, civil government, plane geometry and first year Latin. One year of French or German will be received as an equivalent for the Latin required, and substantial equivalents may be offered for other subjects.

3. Examination in English. All applicants who are candidates for a degree, except graduates of colleges or univer-

sities, will be examined in English, and no student found upon this examination to be *markedly deficient* will be admitted to the School. The examination will consist of the writing of one or more essays, upon topics assigned at the time, for the purpose of testing the applicant's ability to write clear and correct English. The topics selected will be such as the candidate is familiar with, and the examination will be in no sense technical. Candidates who prefer may have their topics assigned from the Introduction and Chapters 1, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of Book I of Blackstone's Commentaries.

4. Admission on condition. Applicants may be admitted conditionally, notwithstanding they may be deficient in some subjects (other than English), in case such deficiencies are not so considerable as, in the judgment of the Faculty, to disqualify them from carrying on the work of the junior year. All such deficiencies must, however, be made up before the end of the junior year.

5. Admission without examination. Students who are not candidates for a degree will be admitted to the School, as special students, without a preliminary examination, and will be permitted to take such work as they may desire, provided they satisfy the professors giving instruction in the subjects selected, that they are qualified to pursue such subjects with profit to themselves.

6. Admission to advanced standing. To entitle a person to admission to advanced standing as a member of the senior class, he must be at least twenty years of age, must have had the required preliminary education, and must pass a satisfactory examination upon the subjects of the junior year or their equivalent. Attorneys at law, however, of any state may, in the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted to the senior class, without examination, on the exhibition, at the opening of the college year, of their certificate of admission to the bar. And students who have completed in other law schools of approved standing an amount of work equivalent to the work of the junior year in this School will, at the opening of the fall term, be admitted to the senior class upon certificate and without examination.

7. Admission of students from general courses. Juniors and seniors in good standing in the general courses of the university are allowed, with permission of the General Faculty and with the consent of the Faculty of the Law School in each case, to elect studies in the School of Law which shall count toward graduation both in the general courses and in the School; but the sum total of hours so elected cannot exceed the number required for one year's work in the Law School. Under this provision a student may complete a general course of university study and the law course in five years. The year's work in law may all be taken in one year or may be divided between two years. In the latter case the student is advised to take in his junior year, courses 1, 2 and 3, or a portion of them, and the additional courses in his senior year.

TIME AND PLACE OF EXAMINATIONS.

The regular examinations for admission and for advanced standing in the fall of 1895 will take place on Tuesday, September 24, in Lecture Room C, Boardman Hall, beginning at nine o'clock in the morning and at two o'clock in the afternoon. The examinations held at nine o'clock will be upon the subjects required for admission to the School. The examinations held at two o'clock will be upon legal subjects, required of candidates for advanced standing. Students desiring admission at other times than those mentioned, must make special arrangements with the Faculty of the School.

Students who intend to enter the School of Law should, after registering at the office of the Registrar of the University, report at the office of the Dean of the School, in Boardman Hall, where they will register and receive such directions as may be necessary.

SUGGESTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

It is desirable that applicants who are residents of the State of New York, and are not graduates of a college or university, should procure the Regents' "law student's certificate" before presenting themselves for admission. The requirements for this certificate will be found in Appendix C, p. 23.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

I. UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

[Beginning September, 1897, the undergraduate course will require three years for its completion.]

The course of instruction extends through two years of nine months each. Beginning with the fall of 1897 the course will thereafter extend through three years of nine months each. The object of the School is to afford such thorough training in the fundamental principles of Anglo-American law, both the substantive law and the law of procedure, as will best fit the student for practice anywhere in the English speaking world. Instruction is carried on by the study of text-books, syllabi and selected cases, by lectures and exposition, and by colloquy and discussion. In addition to the courses given by the resident Faculty, provision is made each year for courses of lectures by eminent specialists in the profession.

The undergraduate work consists of the regular class room work, university court work, examinations, and the preparation of theses.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

JUNIOR YEAR.

1. (a) Elementary Law. (b) Criminal Law and Procedure. Professor Collin. Fall and winter terms. M. W. F. 10.

The course in elementary law is intended to be introductory to the general study of law, forming a connecting link between civics and law. It includes the nature and relations of constitutional, statutory and common law; of statutes, reports, digests and text-books; of the federal and state courts, and similar introductory topics.

In criminal law and procedure there are informal lectures and recitations, with printed syllabus of questions and references to text-books, cases and statutes. The common law is made the basis of the course, but special attention is given to the New York Penal and Criminal Codes and to corresponding statutory provisions in other states from which students are in attendance.

2. (a) Contract. (b) Agency. Professor Huffcut. Fall, winter and spring terms. M. W. F. 9.

The course in contract is based on Anson's Principles of the English Law of Contract, and Huffcut and Woodruff's American Cases on Contract. The object is to fix the fundamental principles of contract without special reference to particular classes of contracts.

The course in agency logically follows that in contract, the object being to exhibit the methods and results of establishing the contractual relation through the instrumentality of an agent. The work will be based on Huffcut's Elements of the Law of Agency and illustrative cases.

3. Torts. Professor Huffcut. Fall, winter and spring terms. T. Th. 9.

This course is based on Pollock's Law of Torts and Burdick's Cases on Torts, supplemented by lectures and hypothetical cases. The object is two-fold. First, to present fundamental principles of the law of torts, so far as they may be determined, and second, to apply the principles in the study of special classes of torts. Certain torts specially related to crimes are treated in course 1.

4. Real Property. Professor ———. Fall, winter and spring terms. T. Th. 12. W. 11.

This course deals with the elements of the law of real property, including estates, titles, easements, mortgage, etc., and the principles applicable to them.

5. Domestic Relations. Associate Professor Finch. Fall term. T. Th. F. 11.

The course deals with husband and wife, marriage and divorce, infancy, etc. It is based on a printed syllabus, lectures, text-book, and selected cases.

6. Bailments and Carriers. Associate Professor Finch. Winter term. T. Th. F. 11.

The course is based on a printed syllabus, lectures, text-book, and selected cases.

7. Sales of Personal Property. Associate Professor Finch. Spring term. T. Th. F. 11.

The course is based on syllabus, lectures, text-book and selected cases.

8. Partnership. Professor Collin. Spring term. M. W. F. 10.

9. Insurance. Professor ———. Spring term. Th. 10.

10. Common Law Pleading. Professor ———. Fall and winter terms. Th. 10.

11. Additional Lecture Courses. See senior year, courses 11-13.

12. Optional Courses. See courses in other departments, p. 14.

SENIOR YEAR.

1. Equity Jurisprudence and Procedure. Professor ———. Fall, winter and spring terms. T. Th. F. 11.

The work is based on text-book, lectures and selected cases.

2. Bills, Notes and Checks. Professor Huffcut. Fall term. T. Th. 10. W. 11.

The work is based on Bigelow's Elements of the Law of Bills, Notes and Cheques and Bigelow's Cases on the Law of Bills, Notes and Cheques.

3. Corporations. Professor Collin. Fall winter and spring terms. W. Th. 9.

The work is based on a printed syllabus giving references to leading text-books, articles, cases and statutes, and containing explanations, suggestions and problems.

4. Wills and Administration. Associate Professor Finch. Fall, and part of winter terms. M. W. F. 10.

The work is based on text-book, lectures and selected cases. Administration includes practice in Surrogate's Court and Probate Courts generally.

5. Civil Procedure under the Codes. Professor Collin. Fall, winter and spring terms. M. T. 9.

The work is based on a printed syllabus as is course 3, with special study of the Code of Civil Procedure of New York by students of that State. Students of other States follow the work by reference to the codes of procedure of the States from which they come or in which they expect to practice.

6. Evidence. Associate Professor Finch. Part of winter and all of spring terms. M. W. F. 10.

Elementary principles are taught by recitations and lectures. After these are mastered, selected cases are used in connection with Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence.

7. (a) Statute of Frauds; (b) Fraudulent Conveyances; (c) Practical Suggestions concerning the Preparation, Trial and Argument of Causes. Judge Finch. Winter term. T. Th. 10.

These courses are by lectures based on printed syllabi in which references are given to leading cases. The student is examined on the lectures and cases.

8. History and Evolution of the Law. Judge Finch. Spring Term. T. Th. 10.

The purpose of this course will be to ascertain and teach the fundamental principles of positive law by an application of the historical method. The ultimate result sought will be to teach law as a science instead of merely as a practical art; to evolve fundamental principles rather than technical rules; and to put those principles in their proper connection with each other in the order of their growth.

9. Constitutional Law. Associate Professor Finch. Fall, winter and spring terms. W. 12.

The work in this course is based on text-book study, lectures, and the discussion of leading cases.

10. International Law. Professor Huffcut. Fall, winter and spring terms. F. 12.

Lectures discussing the meaning, sources and principles of international rights and remedies, together with the modifications brought about by modern practices and conventions. The course as a whole is designed as an introduction to the subject and an aid to more extended study.

11. The Law of Shipping and Admiralty. Judge Coxe.

Lectures based on printed syllabus. Examination on lectures and cases. This course is given biennially and will be given in 1895-6.

12. The Patent Laws of the United States Mr. Walker.

Lectures based on printed syllabus. Examination on lectures and cases. This course is given biennially and will be given in 1896-7.

13. Medical Jurisprudence. Dr. Ordronaux.

Lectures based on printed syllabus. Examination on lectures and cases. This course is given biennially and was given in 1894-5.

14. Optional Courses. See courses in other departments, p. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY COURT.

Sessions of the University Court are held, as a rule, each week during the school year. The resident members of the Law Faculty and the graduate students constitute the Court. All opinions of the Court are in writing, and are placed on file in the Law Library.

The hearings of the Court are based upon assumed facts, the only questions open to discussion being questions of law. Students are required to prepare pleadings, which are submitted for criticism to the professor having in charge the subject of pleading and procedure, and briefs in which the principles applicable to the case are clearly stated and such authorities cited as are to be produced at the oral argument.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the end of each term the members of both classes are subjected to written examinations upon the work of the term, and in some cases to oral examinations as well. The promotion of a student to full standing in his class at a subsequent term and his continuance in the school are dependent upon the manner in which he passes such examinations. Furthermore, the Faculty do not hesitate to drop a student from the rolls at any time in the year on becoming satisfied that he is neglecting his work. At the end of the senior year, all candidates for graduation are also required to pass satisfactory examinations on all of the subjects of the course. In the written term and final examinations, the ordinary university methods are followed, but in the oral examinations there is a departure in that

each student is examined separately and in private upon each subject by the professor who has given instruction in the subject.

THESES.

Each member of the senior class who is a candidate for a degree, is required to prepare and deposit with the Faculty, at least one month before graduation, a thesis, not less than forty folios in length, upon some legal topic, selected by himself and approved by the Faculty. The production must be satisfactory in matter, form and style; and the student presenting it must hold himself in readiness to be examined upon the subject.

II. GRADUATE COURSE. .

Graduates of this or other law schools of approved standing are admitted to the graduate course of study, which extends over one year. The course is designed to meet the needs of those who desire to spend a third year in the study of the law either in general or special investigation. The work consists of the following elements :

1. Major subject. Each student at the beginning of the year selects a major subject in which he is expected to make thorough investigation. The student is under the direction of the professor in whose department he selects his major subject, and is required to present periodical reports as to the progress of his work.

2. Minor Subject. In addition to the major subject each student is required to select a minor subject and to give to it such time and attention as the professor in whose department it lies may direct.

3. Additional general subjects. Each student must further take such additional general courses as may be given by members of the Faculty for the benefit of all graduates. These courses are announced at the beginning of each year.

4. Thesis. Each student must prepare a thesis upon some topic connected with his major subject and approved by the professor in charge of that subject. This production must be of a high character as to subject matter and scholarship and

the author must be prepared to stand an examination upon it and defend the position which it maintains.

5. University Court. Graduates are required to sit with the Faculty in the hearing of causes in the University Court and to prepare written opinions in the cases decided, upon consultation with the member of the Faculty presiding.

6. Examinations. Graduates are examined upon all the work carried on during the year and must pass with high credit in order to become entitled to the advanced degree.

Five graduate scholarships of one hundred dollars each are conferred each year by the Faculty of the School. (See Scholarships and Prizes, p. 18.

III. SUMMER LAW SCHOOL COURSE.

A summer term of eight weeks is conducted by the resident Faculty of the School, but the work of this term cannot be counted as a part of the regular course leading to a degree. For a description of these courses see p. 22.

IV. COURSES IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Students in the School of Law may, with permission of the Faculty of the School of Law and with the consent of the General Faculty of the University in each case, elect courses in the President White School of History and Political Science, the Department of Elocution and Oratory, or other departments, without the payment of any extra fee.

Some students, who are not graduates of universities or colleges, prefer to take three years for the completion of the Law School course, giving ten class-room hours each week to law studies and five or more to studies in the other departments. This arrangement meets the approval of the Law Faculty who are always ready to advise such students in the selection of non-professional courses.

PRESIDENT WHITE SCHOOL OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The President White School of History and Political Science offers over sixty courses in the following departments:

(1) Ancient and Mediæval History ; (2) Modern European History ; (3) American History ; (4) Politics ; (5) Social Science and Statistics ; (6) Political Economy and Finance. Of these courses the Faculty of the School of Law earnestly recommend that law students take at least two, namely, the course in American Constitutional History and the course in English Constitutional History. A full account of the courses will be found in the University Register for 1894-5 at pp. 78-82, 120-123, or in the special announcement of the President White School for 1895-6.

The following courses are among those specially recommended to law students desiring to take optional work in history or political science. Not all of these courses can be taken except by students who are in residence three or more years.

1. American History. Professor Tyler. Two years. M. W. F. 3.

2. American Constitutional History. Professor Tyler. One year. T. Th. 3.

3. General History of England. Professor Morse Stephens. One year. M. W. F. 12.

4. Constitutional History of England. Professor Morse Stephens. One year. T. Th. 12.

5. Europe during the Middle Ages. Professor Burr. One year. M. W. F. 9.

6. General History of Europe from the Commencement of the 17th Century. Professor Morse Stephens. One year. M. W. F. 11.

7. Political Institutions. Professor Jenks. One year. M. T. W. 10.

8. History of Political Ideas. Professor Jenks. One year. F. 9.

9. Elementary Social Science. Associate Professor Willcox. One year. T. Th. 9.

10. Social Statistics. Associate Professor Willcox. One year. M. W. 8.

11. Political Economy. Assistant Professor Hull. Two terms. M. W. F.

12. Money, Credit and Banking ; History of the Monetary and Financial Legislation of the United States. One year. T. Th. 8.

13. Economic Legislation. Professor Jenks. One year. M. W. 9.

14. Recent Industrial and Economic History of Europe and the United States. Associate Professor Willcox. One year. T. Th. 12.

15. Finance : Taxation, Financial Administration, Public Debts. Assistant Professor Hull. One year. Th. F. 10.

DEPARTMENT OF ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

The Department of Elocution and Oratory offers exceptional advantages to law students for training in public speaking. Special classes are formed for the benefit of members of the School who desire to elect courses in the department. The Faculty of the School strongly recommend that students take at least one year of work in this department. A description of the courses will be found in the University Register for 1894-5 at pp. 74-5, 118.

The following are the courses that may be taken by law students :

1. Public Speaking. The technique of elocution. Professor Lee. One year. M. W. F. 12. For Juniors.

2. Oratory. Lectures, and the writing and delivery of orations. Professor Lee. Fall and winter terms. T. Th. 12. For Seniors.

3. Extempore Speaking. Professor Lee. One year. S. 10-12. Open to a limited number of students selected by competition from among those who have taken the course in Public Speaking.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The Department of Physical Culture is also open to law students. There is a large and well equipped gymnasium and armory, supplied with gymnastic apparatus, dressing rooms, lockers, baths, lavatories, etc. An athletic ground of nearly

ten acres, known as Percy Field, is used for out door games and contests.

GENERAL LIBRARY.

The university library containing about one hundred and forty thousand volumes and twenty-eight thousand pamphlets is accessible to law students in the same way as to students in other departments.

GRADUATION FROM THE SCHOOL.

FIRST DEGREE.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred upon all students who have satisfactorily completed the work of the undergraduate course. This course requires two years for its completion, and no student is allowed to graduate except after two years of actual residence (except in case of admission to advanced standing) without special permission of the Faculty. No student is allowed to graduate unless he has been in residence at least one year. The minimum of law work required is fifteen hours a week for two years, but this work may be extended over three or more years provided the aggregate is equal to fifteen hours a week for two years.

SECOND DEGREE.

The degree of Master of Laws is conferred upon all students who have satisfactorily completed the work of the graduate course, but not unless they have been actually in residence one full year.

CERTIFICATES OF ATTENDANCE.

Each student who has been in regular attendance upon the School, whether entitled to a degree or not, may, on application to the Faculty, receive an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance and, if desired, the degree of his attainments. Time certificates required for admission to the bar examinations in the State of New York will not be issued unless the applicant has taken at least ten hours of law work each week during the time for which such certificate is

asked to be issued. If less than ten hours a week be taken certificates will be issued specifying the hours and subjects taken.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under the provisions of the University charter the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is empowered to award annually as many free scholarships in Cornell University as equal the number of assembly districts in the State. This number is at present one hundred and fifty. These scholarships entitle the holder to free tuition for four years, which may be extended to six years in certain cases. For particulars in regard to these scholarships, application should be made to the Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany.

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are annually awarded by the Faculty of the School five graduate scholarships of one hundred dollars each, an amount equal to the regular tuition fee. Candidates must be graduates of this school or of some similar school having equivalent courses of instruction. Applications must be filed with the Faculty on or before the 15th of May of the school year preceding the one for which the application is made, and in case of graduates of other schools must be accompanied by testimonials as to attainments and character. The moneys due on the scholarships are payable at the office of the Treasurer of the University in three equal payments, on December 15, March 15, and June 15.

PRIZES.

LAW SCHOOL, THESIS PRIZE.

A fund of two thousand dollars has been given by a friend of the School, the income of which is devoted each year, under the direction of the Law Faculty, either for prizes for graduating theses, or for printing theses of special merit, or for both such purposes. The way in which the income is to be applied

is determined each year upon the presentation of the graduating theses. Other theses of special merit receive mention on the Commencement programme.

LAW SCHOOL DEBATE PRIZE.

Two prizes are given for excellence in debate, the first of thirty dollars and the second of twenty dollars. The regulations for the contest are as follows :

1. From the members of the senior class who have gained the highest standard in the preparation and presentation of cases in the University Court, not more than six debaters are appointed by the resident Law Faculty. Their names and the question for debate are announced at the close of the winter term. The division of the speakers is arranged by the speakers themselves or in case of disagreement by the Faculty.
2. At the debate, the order in which the competitors are to be called is determined by lot, publicly drawn at the time. Each competitor is called twice, and is allowed to speak ten minutes on the first call and five minutes on the second.
3. The prizes are awarded by a committee of three, selected by the President of the University.
4. The contest takes place in public on the evening of the third Friday before Commencement.

THE '94 MEMORIAL PRIZE.

A prize established by the University Class of '94 is awarded each year for excellence in debate. Any undergraduate in the University may compete for this prize. For rules governing the contest see the Cornell University Register for 1894-5, p. 168.

COMMENCEMENT ORATIONS.

Each year the Faculty of the School of Law will select for Commencement speakers not more than two seniors in the School. The orations must be presented on or before the second Friday in May, must not exceed 750 words in length, and

the competitors must satisfy the Professor of Elocution and Oratory of their fitness to appear as public speakers.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

TUITION FEES.

The fee for tuition for all students is \$100 a year, payable as follows: \$40 at the beginning of the first term; \$35 at the beginning of the second term; and \$25 at the beginning of the third term. These fees must be paid at the office of the Treasurer within ten days after registration.

A fee of \$5 to cover expenses of graduation, degrees, etc., is charged to each person taking the baccalaureate degree. This fee must be paid at least ten days before commencement.

The fee charged for the master's degree is \$10.00, which must be paid at least ten days before commencement.

Tuition is free to *students with State scholarships*.

EXPENSES.

The following is a fair estimate of the yearly expenses.

Tuition,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$100 00
Room, board, lights, fuel, and laundry,					-	-	200 00
Text-books, about			-	-	-	-	30 00
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> \$330 00

The additional expenses of a student depend so largely upon his personal tastes that it is difficult to give an estimate.

The expense of living in Ithaca varies, for board, room, fuel, and lights, from \$4 to \$7 a week. By the formation of clubs, students often materially reduce their expenses.

Further information upon points not covered by this announcement may be had by addressing THE SCHOOL OF LAW, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.

APPENDIX A.

SCHEDULE OF HOURS AND SUBJECTS FOR 1895-96.

The figures 1, 2, 3, after the subjects indicate the terms: 1, Fall; 2, Winter; 3, Spring.

HRS.	CLASS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
9	Junior	Contract, 1, 2, 3.	Torts, 1, 2, 3.	Contract, 1, 2, 3.	Torts, 1, 2, 3.	Contract, 1, 2, 3.
	Senior	Codes, 1, 2, 3.	Codes, 1, 2, 3.	Corporations, 1, 2, 3.	Corporations, 1, 2, 3.	
10	Junior	El. Law and Crimes, 1, 2. Partnership, 3.		El. Law and Crimes, 1, 2. Partnership, 3.	Common Law Pldg., 1, 2. Insurance, 3.	El. Law and Crimes, 1, 2. Partnership, 3.
	Senior	Wills and administration, 1, 2- Evidence, -2, 3.	Bills and Notes, 1. St. of Frauds, etc., 2. Hist. and Ev. of Law, 3.	Wills and administration, 1, 2- Evidence, -2, 3.	Bills and Notes, 1. St. of Frauds, etc., 2. Hist. and Ev. of Law, 3.	Wills and administration, 1, 2- Evidence, -2, 3.
11	Junior		Domestic Rel., 1. Bailments, 2.	Real Property, 1, 2, 3.	Domestic Rel., 1. Bailments, 2. Sales, 3.	Domestic Rel., 1. Bailments, 2. Sales, 3.
	Senior	Moot Court, 1, 2, 3.	Equity, 1, 2, 3.	Bills and Notes, 1.	Equity, 1, 2, 3.	Equity, 1, 2, 3.
12	Junior	Eng. Hist., 1, 2, 3. (opt.) Public Speaking, 1, 2, 3.	Real Property, 1, 2, 3.	Eng. Hist., 1, 2, 3. (opt.) Public Speaking, 1, 2, 3.	Real Property, 1, 2, 3.	Eng. Hist., 1, 2, 3. (opt.) Public Speaking, 1, 2, 3.
	Senior	Moot Court, 1, 2, 3.	Eng. Const. Hist., 1, 2, 3. (opt.) Oratory, 1, 2, (opt.)	Constitutional Law, 1, 2, 3.	Eng. Const. Hist., 1, 2, 3. (opt.) Oratory, 1, 2, (opt.)	International Law, 1, 2, 3.
3	Junior or Senior	American History, 1, 2, 3. (opt.)		American History, 1, 2, 3. (opt.)		American History, 1, 2, 3. (opt.)
	Senior		American Const. Hist., 1, 2, 3. (opt.)		American Const. Hist., 1, 2, 3. (opt.)	

APPENDIX B.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF LAW.

A summer term is conducted by the regular instructing force of the School. In 1895, it will open Monday, July 8, and continue *for eight weeks*. The admirable equipment of the School and the delightful location of the University make the place an exceptionally favorable one for the study of law during the summer months. The courses offered are open to all persons who may desire to take advantage of them, but they are conducted with particular reference to the needs of the following classes of students: *first* those who desire an opportunity for a comprehensive review, preparatory to an application for admission to the bar; *second*, those who wish, before entering upon a regular law-school course, to obtain some general notions of the law and to become familiar with law-school methods; *third*, those who are unable to spend more than a single term at a law school. It is thought, also, that the opportunities offered may be of advantage to students in this and other law schools who desire to spend a part of the vacation in regular and systematic study, and to business men.

No preliminary examination for admission is exacted, but each student must, before his matriculation, satisfy the Faculty that he possesses sufficient general education to enable him to undertake with profit to himself the work of the term.

Instruction is given by the entire resident Faculty.

The following courses are offered: 1. Real Property Law. 2. Equity. 3. Crimes. 4. Torts. 5. Codes of Procedure. 6. Corporations. 7. Contracts. 8. Mercantile Law. 9. Domestic Relations. 10. Bailments. 11. Wills and Administration.

The regular class-room work is fifteen hours a week with such additional hours as are found necessary for purposes of drill.

The large and carefully selected library of the School is open daily throughout the term for the use of the students. They will also be entitled to the privileges of the general library of the University.

Tuition, \$35.00, payable in advance. This is the only fee charged, and entitles the student to all the privileges of the School for the term.

A circular containing more detailed information will be sent upon application. All letters of inquiry should be directed to the School of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

APPENDIX C.

ADMISSION TO THE NEW YORK BAR.

REFERENCES TO THE AUTHORITIES.

In pursuance of the amendment of § 56 of the Code of Civil Procedure, by L. 1894 ch. 790, Austen G. Fox, William P. Goodelle and Franklin M. Danaher were on January 1, 1895, constituted the State Board of Law Examiners. The Secretary of the Board is Franklin M. Danaher, 41 and 42 Bensen Building, Albany, N. Y.

The rules of the Court of Appeals regulating admission to the bar were revised October 22, 1894, to take effect January 1, 1895, and were amended December 6, 1894, and February 8, 1895. There is no constitutional provision in this state regulating admission to the bar. The statutes and rules governing the subject are Code Civ. Pro., §§ 193, 56-60, 67, 18; Rules I-IX of the Court of Appeals regulating the admission of attorneys and counselors at law; Rule I of the General Rules of Practice of the Supreme Court adopted in 1887 (Hun's Court Rules, 1888 ed., p. 57); Rules I-V of the State Board of Law Examiners; and the rules of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, regulating the issue of regents law students' certificates. All these statutes and rules (except Sup. Ct. Rule I) are set forth in full and are elaborately and clearly explained in Smith's Ct. App. Practice, 2d ed.; 1895, pp. 1-2, 9-12, 127-82.

By Ct. App., Rule VI Sub. 7, a person who had begun the study of law before January 1, 1895, may enter an examination for admission to the bar upon presenting, at his option, either the credentials required therefor by the rules in force on December 31, 1894, or those required by the rules in force since that date.

The following is a brief abstract of the leading provisions of the statutes and rules, regulating preparation for admission to the bar, and applicable to students commencing law study after December 31, 1894.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR COMMENCING LAW STUDY.

Such qualifications have respect to age and general education. Time spent in the study of law before the student is eighteen years of age cannot be counted toward making up the period of law study required as a condition of entering an examination for admission to the bar. The evidence of preliminary general education required, is either (1) graduation from a college or university, or (2) the filing with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals of a regents' law students' certificate. No evidence of general education is required of a person who has been admitted to the bar in another state or country.

If a college graduate begins his required period (two years) of law study after graduation, he need file no evidence of such graduation until he applies for examination for admission to the bar at the close of the required period of law study. If a college graduate wishes to count time spent in law study before graduation towards a three years' period of law study, he must file his regents' law students' certificate with the clerk of the Court of Appeals, and he can count only the time of such law study spent after or within one year before such filing, toward making up a required three years' period of law study. The non-graduate of a college or university cannot count time spent in law study toward making up the required period (three years) of law study unless he files his regents' law students' certificate with the clerk of the Court of Appeals, either before or within one year after beginning such study. He can count only the time spent in law study after or within one year before the date of such filing.

The regents' law students' certificate may be obtained, either,—

1. By the actual passage of regents' examinations in English composition, advanced English, first year Latin, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, United States and English History, civics and economics, aggregating 27 academic counts ; or
2. By passing regents' examinations entitling to the 14 pre-academic counts and to 36 academic counts of which at least 6 are taken from each of the first three groups of regents' studies and 6 from groups 4 and 5 combined ; or
3. By passing regents' examinations entitling to any 48 academic counts, or
4. By presenting a regents' diploma, or
5. By presenting a certificate of having satisfactorily completed a three years' course of study in an institution in this State or elsewhere, registered by the regents as maintaining a satisfactory academic standard, or
6. By presenting a certificate of having satisfactorily completed a full year's course of study in a college or university.

REQUIRED PERIOD OF LAW STUDY.

1. When no period required. No further law study and no examination is required (except in the discretion of the court), (1) of a person admitted to the bar of another State or country who has practiced law for three years, nor (2) of an American citizen domiciled in a foreign country who has there obtained a degree or diploma, which would have entitled him to be admitted there if he had been a citizen there.

2. The one year period. A person who has been admitted to the bar of another State or country, and has practiced there for one year or more, but less than three years, must pass an examination for admission to the bar in this State, after he has studied law another year either in

a law school in this State or elsewhere, or in a law office in this State. No regents' law students' certificate need be obtained or filed by such a student although he be not a college graduate.

3. The two years' period. A college graduate must study law either (a) for two years after graduation or (b) for three years altogether, before he can be admitted.

4. A non-graduate of a college or university must study law for three years, before he can be admitted.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A YEAR OF LAW STUDY. VACATIONS.

Attendance at a law school during a law school year of eight months, or more, counts as one year of law study. Such attendance for less than eight months counts only the actual time of attendance. Thus eight months of consecutive law school attendance may count as a year of law study, but seven months of law school attendance counts only as 7-12 of a year. Three months of law school vacation, spent in the actual service of a law office clerkship, in this state, no part of which is taken for vacation from the office, may be counted toward the required period of law study. Thus attendance at a law school from October 1, to June 1, and actual service of office clerkship during three of the next four months, will together count as 15 months of law study, although the period of actual study be but 11 months.

But a year of law study by the service of an office clerkship cannot be completed in less than an actual year. Two months in the year may be taken as vacation from the office, but the entire twelve months must actually expire before a year of the required period of law study in an office can be counted.

PLACE OF LAW STUDY.

The study of law is required to be pursued either (1) by attendance at a law school in this state or elsewhere, or (2) by the service of a clerkship in a law office within this State. Time spent in the service of a clerkship in a law office outside this State cannot be counted toward making up the required period of law study. The rules no longer absolutely require any service of office clerkship before admission to the bar.

FIXING THE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF LAW STUDY.

Law study by service of office clerkship counts only from the date of filing, with the clerk of the Court of Appeals, the attorney's certificate of the commencement of the clerkship in his office. No papers need be filed to fix the date of commencing law study by law school attendance. But the non-graduate of a college or university cannot count law study in either law school or law office for more than one year before filing his regents' law students' certificate with the clerk of the Court of Appeals.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOL OF LAW. 1894-95.

GRADUATES.

Bell, George, jr., LL.B., (Lieut. U. S. A.)	Ithaca
Colnon, Aaron Joseph, B.L., LL.B.,	Ogdensburg
Fagan, Benjamin, LL.B.,	Sing Sing
*Harrington, Henry Lester, LL.B.,	Adams, Mass.
Harrold, James Picken, LL.M.,	Rockford, Ill.
Klippel, Edward David, LL.B.,	Wayne Centre
Lloyd, Harry Wilcox, LL.B.,	Toledo, O.
*Mahoney, James Joseph, LL.B.,	Albany
*Marshall, Edwin John, LL.B.,	Toledo, O.
*Mason, Charles Bliven, LL.B.,	Utica
*Stephan, Carl Dyer, LL.B.,	Dansville
Warner, Glen Scobey, LL.B.,	Springville
*Woodward, Frederic Campbell, LL.B.,	Middletown

SENIORS.

Ahern, John Louis, Ph.B.,	Ithaca
Alcock, Walter Herbert,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Andrews, Sewall Du Bois,	Minneapolis, Minn.
Bailey, George Franklin,	Brooklyn
Banks, Stephen Edwin,	Ithaca
Belden, William Patch,	Richford
Bryan, William Andrew Cazier,	Nephi, Utah
Casey, James Irving, A.B.,	Mohawk
Chapin, John Osgood,	Oneida
Cobb, Howard,	Ithaca
Cole, Ernest Ethelbert,	Savona
Colegrove, Helen Mae,	Salamanca
Crawford, Jay C., B.S., (Southern Normal Coll., Bowling Green, Ky.,)	Austin, Texas
Daly, Patrick Charles,	Elmira
Deming, Paul Harvey,	Cleveland, O.

*Graduate Scholars. See p. 18. Mr. Harrington resigned at the end of the first term and was succeeded by Mr. Stephan.

Dominick, Eugene Lewis,	Greig
Dynes, O. William,	Columbus, Wis.
Fordham, Herbert Latham, Ph.B.,	Ithaca
Frank, Alpheus Stimson, A.B., (Univ. of Va.), . . .	Fort Monroe, Va.
Freeborn, Fair De Lancey,	Ithaca
Fuller, Bert Cornelius, A.B.,	Ithaca
Gallagher, Lyman Hicok,	Slaterville Springs
Gambee, Wheeler Benjamin,	Livonia
Gellert, William Livingston,	Poughkeepsie
Green, Henry Lloyd,	Muncy, Pa.
Hamilton, Gordon Courtenay,	Newark, N. J.
Hand, Elbert Budd, A.B., (Univ. of Wisconsin),	Racine, Wis.
Hastings, William Truman, Ph.B.,	Bradford, Pa.
Horner, Charles S.,	Cleveland, O.
Horton, LeRoy,	Williamsport, Pa.
Hough, Arthur George,	Batavia
Huber, Jessie,	Bluffton, O.
Jenks, Stuart Dixon,	Parrsboro, N. S., Canada
Johnson, Clyde Parker, A.B.,	Cincinnati, O.
Johnson, Harrison Foster,	Buffalo
Joyce, David,	Canajoharie
Keane, Thomas Maurice,	New York City
Kelley, John Joseph,	Hazleton, Pa.
Kelsey, Thomas,	Mecklenburg
Kilbourne, Louis Hiram,	Wellsboro, Pa.
Kinzie, Wilbur,	Hiawatha, Kan.
Kunze, Max H.,	Belvidere, Ill.
Lapham, Nathan David,	Macedon Centre
Levy, Benjamin,	Elmira
Lewis, Danforth Ruggles,	Niles
McDonald, Kinnie Clure,	Richfield Springs
McIntyre, Andrew James,	Canandaigua
McKnight, Fred Will,	Ironton, O.
McNamara, Michael Francis,	Buena Vista
Martin, Michael J.,	Moscow, Pa.
Merritt, Francis Childs,	Kingston
Mills, Edward MacMaster, A.B., (Lafayette Coll)	Ithaca
Mone, Edward John	Ithaca
Montague, Henry Burt,	Westhampton, Mass.
Nebeker, Frank Knowlton,	Logan, Utah
Palmer, Robert Clinton	Troy
Patterson, John Kern, Jr.,	Dunkirk
Reed, Addison Berton, A.B.,	Waterloo
Reed, Peleg Holmes,	Cincinnati

Reifschneider, Felix, Jr.,	Brooklyn
Rhynard, Ira Elmer,	St. Paris, O.
Riordan, Vincent Henry,	Buffalo
Richardson, Ransom Lloyd,	Angelica
Royce, Herbert Blakely,	Middletown
Rogers, Thomas Chattle,	Middletown
Rulison, George Warren, Ph.B.,	Mohawk
Ryan, James Martin,	Troy
St. George, Herbert Augustus,	Hoosick Falls
Safford, Lemuel Whitney,	Whallonsburgh
Sargent, Walter Raleigh,	Cornwall-on-Hudson
Shaffer, William Anthony,	Ft. Edward
Skinner, LeRoy James,	Medina
Smalley, Charles Mead,	Stormville
Stewart, Allen Trask,	Towanda, Pa.
Stoddard, John Milton, Ph.B.,	Elmira
Swift, William Mayo, A.B., (Colo. Coll.)	Colo. Springs, Colo.
Taylor, John Chase,	Johnson Creek
Tiernon, John Luke, Jr., L.I., A.B., (Coll. of William and Mary), Ithaca	
Tompkins, William Henry,	N. Parma
Tuck, John Bennett, B.L.,	Flackville
Ulmer, George Franklin, A.B., (N. Ind. Nor. Sch.),	Summerfield, Ill.
Van Cott, Ray,	Salt Lake City, Utah
Van Orsdale, Edward Deck,	Jasper
Weeks, Jean Irving,	Ithaca
Wells, Frank Terry,	Greenport
Welsh, Frederick William, A.B., (Hamilton Coll.)	Binghamton
Werner, Charles Hain, B.S.,	Ithaca
White, Fred Rollin,	Cleveland, O.
White, William Cravath, Ph.B.,	Ithaca
Willett, John,	Penn Yan
Woddell, John Fred,	Buffalo
Yetter, Harry Austin, A.B., (Muhlenburg Coll.),	Binghamton

JUNIORS.

Ament, William Louis,	Seneca Falls
Babcock, Cleveland Gardner,	Silver Creek
Baker, Burt Titus,	Ithaca
Balké William Walter,	Cincinnati, O.
Becks, J. H., A.B. A.M., (Lincoln Univ.),	Orange C. H., Va.
Bonbrake, Norman Leroy,	Chambersburg, Pa.
Botsford, Addis Kingsley, Ph.B., (Univ. of Vt.,	Plattsburg
Bowers, Harry Luther,	Mansfield, O.
Breen, Michael,	Streator, Ill.

Campbell, Samuel,	New York Mills
Cassidy, Thomas Francis,	Adams, Mass.
Clark, Chester Owen,	Marcellus
Close, Clifton Harry,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Cobb, Howard Owen,	Buffalo
Cobb, Lorenzo Marsh,	Buffalo
Connell, William Hammill,	Geneva
Crawford, Malcom Shaw,	Hamden
Davidge, John Miller,	Binghamton
Davis, Frederic Jay,	Owego
Dean, Marshal Hasbrouck,	Delhi
Denman, Abram Cross, Jr.,	Newark, N. J.
Dickey, Edward Soule,	Troy, O.
Feiker, William Henry,	Northampton, Mass.
Fennell, Thomas Francis,	Elmira
Field, Henry John, B.S., (Mass. Agr. Coll.,)	Leverett, Mass.
Focké, Eberhard Joseph,	Bremen, Germany
Ford, Thomas Cheatham,	Houston, Texas
Fowler, Charles Sumner, A.B.,	Ithaca
French, Leroy Noah,	Reber
Galloway, Fred John,	Jamestown
Gibbs, Harry D.,	Cincinnati, O.
Gonzalez, Rafael Fernando,	Brooklyn
Gould, Wilson Mosher,	Sherwood
Graff, Joseph Way,	Shields, Pa.
Grant, Louis Bedell,	Ithaca
Greene, Joseph Alfred,	Cold Spring
Grover, Joel Franklin,	Nephi, Utah
Gunnison, Royal Arch,	Binghamton
Hayward, Ralph,	Lockport
Henry, Eugene Howe,	Geneva
Hoyt, George Weekford,	Ithaca
Katz, Edward A.,	Honesdale
Lee, Thomas Henry,	Clarendon
Livingston, Robert Francis, B.S.,	Little Falls
Loonie, Thomas John,	Albany
Luckenbach, Edwin Marshall,	Columbus, Ga.
Matthews, Frederick Beardsley	Buffalo
Meeker, Arthur Augustus,	Syracuse
Morrison, Maurice,	Ithaca
Muhlhauser, Samuel A.,	Cleveland, O.
Newton, Paul Alfred,	Washington, D. C.
O'Brien, Henry Thomas,	Cohoes
Parrott, Marvin Emory,	Kingston

Post, Charles Joseph,	Montrose, Pa.
Potter, Horace Shaffer,	Ithaca
Puff, Gregg,	Spencer
Readshaw, Benjamin Grant,	Dansville
Rees, Edward Harris,	Westernville
Rice, Charles Edmund, Jr.,	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Richards, Frederick William,	Westport
Richardson, Owen Dale, A.B., (Ind. Univ., '93) A.M., (Leland Stanford Jr. Univ., '94), Evansville, Ind.	
Ryan, Michael Lawrence,	Batavia
Saussy, Gordon,	Savannah, Ga.
Schultz, William James,	Binghamton
Singleton, James Michael,	Willsborough
Slater, Harris William,	Washington, D. C.
Smith, Willard Frank,	Lee, Mass.
Snider, Otho Carlton, B.L.,	Cleveland, O.
Starbuck, Frank Moore,	Glens Falls
Starr, George Edwin,	San Francisco, Cal.
Tarbox, Clinton Oliver,	Fredonia
Taylor, Fred Luther,	Plainfield, N. J.
Taylor, Joseph Frederick,	New York City
Thompson, James Renwick, Jr.,	Newburgh
Thorn, Robert J.,	Chicago, Ill.
Tyler, Walter Byron,	Taylorville, Ill.
Walters, J. Henry,	Syracuse
Ward, Herman Seelye,	Louisville, Ky.
Whitehead, William Arthur,	Erie, Pa.
Whitmore, Clifford Carleton,	Fremont, O.
Wikoff, Charles Mason,	Richfield Springs
Wilder, Frank C.,	New York City
Williams, Henry Wilber,	Glens Falls
Wright, Walter Bradley,	Ithaca
Wyckoff, Clinton Randolph,	Elmira

STUDENTS FROM GENERAL AND TECHNICAL COURSES ELECTING WORK IN THE SCHOOL OF LAW.*

Almy, Don William Robinson,	Jamestown
Andrews, Arthur Lynn, B.L.,	Ithaca
Avery, Harry Newell,	Wadham's Mills
Backus, Cyrus Day,	Groton
Bailey, James Albert,	Dansville
Beeber, William Parson,	Williamsport, Pa.
Bockes, George Leslie,	Skaneateles

*See p. 7. Admission of Students from general courses.

Botsford, Irving Gilbert,	Warsaw
Bowman, Earl Alexander,	Gouverneur
Chamberlain, Harry Myrou,	Constable
Chapman, William Porter, Jr.,	Norwich
Davis, Edward,	Litchfield, Ill.
Diehl, George Paxton,	Cincinnati, O.
Dixson, Thomas Wiley,	Pulaski
Dreier, Walter Chase, B.L.,	Chicago, Ill.
Dyer, George Palmer,	Washington, D. C.
Fowler, Joseph Millspaugh,	Walden
Hall, Benjamin Wallace,	Buffalo
Harter, Loren Eugene,	Copenhagen
Haskell, Robert Hutchins,	Brooklyn
Henry, Edward Ulysses,	Elmwood, Ill.
Jewett, Fred Ford,	Elmira
Lyman, James, Ph.B., M.E.,	Middlefield, Conn.
Marsh, Clifford Myram	Saratoga Springs
Richards, John Brunn,	Olean
Schenck, William Elmer,	Fulton
Skinner, Fred Bush,	Medina
Stebbins, Ernest Vail, B.S., M.E.,	New York City
Stern, Morris Lewis,	Rochester
Storrs, Charles Platt,	Owego
Story, William, Jr.,	Telluride, Col.
Straus, Horatio,	Lyons
Ufford, Frank Parker,	Barton, Vt.
Whitfield, Earl Winfred,	Ilion
Williams, Harris Stoneman,	Buffalo
Wray, Burt Gillender,	New York City

STUDENTS IN THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF LAW.

Altmaier, Carl Lewis,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Baldwin, George Lyon, B.L.,	Buffalo
Brewer, Frederick Alphonso,	West Concord, Vt.
Brown, Harry Karr,	Hornellsville
Carr, Clinton Simons,	Syracuse
Cobb, Dorr Raymond, Ph.B., (Syracuse)	Syracuse
Cohen, Moses Solomon, A.B., (Johns Hopkins)	Baltimore, Md.
Crawford, Jay C., B.S., (Southern Normal College, Bowling Green, Ky).	Austin, Texas
Dominick, Eugene Lewis,	Greig
Frank, Alpheus Stimson,	Fort Monroe, Va.

Frank, Eli, A.B., (Johns Hopkins Univ.),	Baltimore, Md.
Gideon, Abraham,	Tula, Russia
Grant, Louis Bedell,	Ithaca
Heinly, Harvey Franklin,	Reading, Pa.
Jacques, J. B. D.,	Lowell, Mass.
Kelsey, Frank G.	Fort Plains
Kennedy, Martin Herbert,	Denver, Colo.
Larkin, Thomas Joseph	Ithaca
Livingston, Robert Francis, B.S.,	Little Falls
Lockwood, David Alonso, Ph.B., (Wesleyan)	Plattsburgh
McAndrew, Michael Joseph,	Scranton, Pa.
McFadden, Edward Barton, A.B., (Amherst),	Columbus, O.
McKinlay, Eugene Fritz, A.B.,	Brewerton
March, Moncure, A.B., (Lafayette)	Easton, Pa.
Martin, John Parker, A.B., (Hamilton),	Watertown
Morse, Edward Leland Clark,	Chicago, Ill.
Montague, Henry Burt,	Westhampton, Mass.
Munger, John C.,	Xenia, O.
Ninde, Daniel Benjamin,	Fort Wayne, Ind.
Nolin, Samuel G.,	Allegheny, Pa.
Orr, Robert Sherrard,	Allegheny, Pa.
Price, Francis Clark,	Ashland, Kan.
Rafferty, William Frederick,	Syracuse
Ryan, Michael Edward,	Rochester
Stern, George, A.B., (Lehigh),	Frostburg, Md.
Swift, William Mayo, A.B., (Colorado Coll.),	Colorado Springs, Colo.
Turner, James Eli,	Cato
Weeks, Jean Irving,	Ithaca
Weeks, William Hay, Ph.B., (Columbia),	New York City
White, Ernest Ingersoll, B.L.,	Syracuse
White, Fred Rollin,	Cleveland, O.
White, William Cravath, Ph.B.,	Ithaca
Wilder, Frank Curtis,	New York City

SUMMARY.

Graduates	13
Seniors	92
Juniors	85
<hr/>	
Total	190
General Course Students	36
<hr/>	
Total	226
Summer Law Students	43

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS

The following publications are issued by the University and may be had on application to the Registrar for the first three, or to the Department concerned, for the others.

1. The Cornell University Register.
2. Announcement of Courses of Instruction.
3. Question Papers used at Examinations for Admission, for Advanced Standing, and for University Scholarships.
4. Announcement of the President White School of History and Political Science.
5. Announcement of the Sage School of Philosophy.
6. Instruction in Greek, Latin, Comparative Philology and Classical Archæology.
7. The Course in Architecture.
8. The Course in Agriculture.
9. Announcement of Courses of Instruction in the Summer School.
10. Announcement of the Summer School of Law.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

SCHOOL OF LAW

1896-97

ITHACA, N. Y.

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

1896

CALENDAR OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

1896-97

FALL TERM—1896.

For dates of entrance examinations see p. 9.

Sept. 21, Monday.	{ Examinations of candidates for advanced standing begin. Registration of matriculated students.
Sept. 22, Tuesday.	{ Examination of candidates for advanced standing continued. Registration of matriculated students.
Sept. 23, Wednesday.	Registration of new students.
Sept. 24, Thursday.	{ Instruction begins. President's Annual Address to all students. 12 M.
Nov. —, Thursday.	Thanksgiving Day. Recess.
Dec. 17, Thursday.	Term examinations begin.
Dec. 23, Wednesday.	Christmas recess begins.

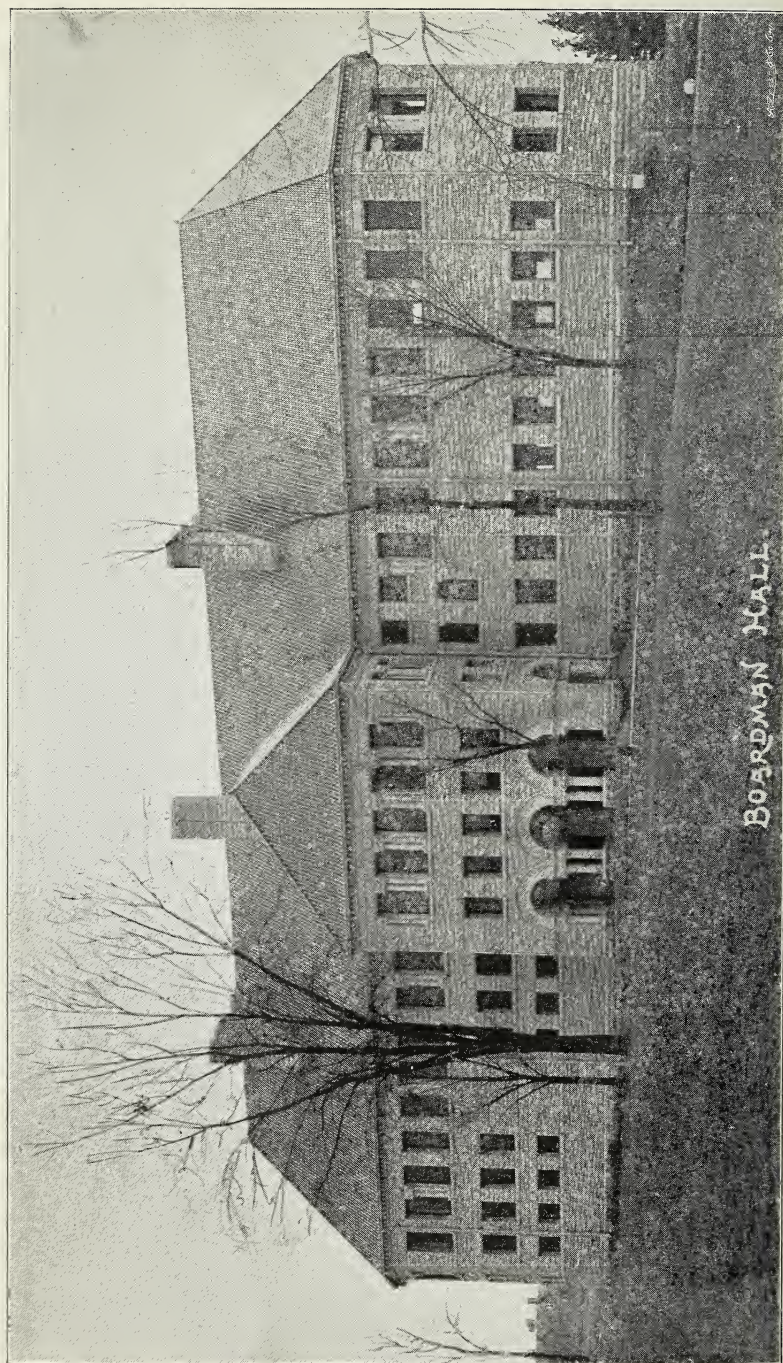
WINTER TERM—1897.

Jan'y 4, Monday.	Winter term begins. Registration.
Jan'y 11, Monday.	Founder's Day.
Jan'y 15, Friday.	Date for announcing Thesis subjects.
Feb'y 22, Monday.	Washington's Birthday.
March 22, Monday.	Term examinations begin.
March 27, Saturday.	Spring recess begins.

SPRING TERM—1897.

April 6, Tuesday.	Spring term begins. Registration.
May 1, Saturday.	Theses offered in competition for prize due.
May 14, Friday.	Commencement orations due.
May 20, Thursday.	Theses due.
May 31, Monday.	Decoration Day recess.
June 3, Thursday.	Term and Final examinations begin.
June 10, Thursday.	Work ends.
June 17, Thursday.	Commencement.

July 5, Monday.	Summer Law Term of 1897 begins.
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BOARDMAN HALL

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

SCHOOL OF LAW

1896-97

ITHACA, N. Y.

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

1896

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FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

- JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, D.Sc., LL.D., *President*.
FRANCIS M. FINCH, A.B., LL.D., *Dean, and Professor of the History and Evolution of the Law*.
ERNEST W. HUFFCUT, B.S., LL.B., *Professor of Law*.
CUTHBERT W. POUND, *Professor of Law*.
WILLIAM A. FINCH, A.B., *Secretary and Professor of Law*.
*HENRY WINTHROP HARDON, A.M., LL.B., *Professor of Law*.
†EDWIN H. WOODRUFF, LL.B., *Professor of Law*.
-

- JUDGE ALFRED C. COXE, A.M. (of the United States District Court),
Lecturer on the Law of Shipping and Admiralty.
ALBERT H. WALKER, LL.B. (of the Hartford Bar), *Lecturer on the Patent Laws of the United States*.
JOHN ORDRONAUUX, LL.D. (of the New York City Bar), *Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence*.
-

- ALEXANDER H. R. FRASER, LL.B., *Librarian*.
-

MEMBERS OF ADJUNCT FACULTIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

- MOSES COIT TYLER, A.M., L.H.D., *Professor of American History*.
GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, A.B., *Professor of Ancient and Mediæval History*.
HENRY MORSE STEPHENS, M.A., *Professor of Modern European History*.
JEREMIAH WHIPPLE JENKS, A.M., Ph.D., *Professor of Political Economy and Civil and Social Institutions*.
WALTER FRANCIS WILCOX, LL.B., Ph.D., *Associate Professor of Social Science and Statistics*.
CHARLES HENRY HULL, Ph.D., *Assistant Professor of Political Economy*.
DUNCAN CAMPBELL LEE, A.M., *Assistant Professor of Elocution and Oratory*.

*Resigned to take effect with close of current school year.

†Appointed to take effect September 21, 1896.

HISTORICAL NOTE.

The School of Law of Cornell University was first opened for the admission of students September 23, 1887. A building erected for its special accommodation at a cost of over one hundred thousand dollars was dedicated February 14, 1893, and was named Boardman Hall in honor of the first Dean of the School, Douglass Boardman. At the same time Mrs. A. M. Boardman and Mrs. Ellen D. Williams, the widow and daughter of Judge Boardman, presented to the School the Moak Law Library which they had purchased of the estate of the late Nathaniel C. Moak, of Albany. This noble gift added to the collection already possessed gives to the School a library of twenty-four thousand volumes. Generous additions are made yearly and all sets of reports are kept complete to date.

The resident Faculty of the School since its organization has been as follows: Judge Douglass Boardman, A.M., Dean (1887-1891); Judge Francis M. Finch, LL.D., Dean (1891—), Professor of History and Evolution of the Law (Jan. 4, 1896—); Harry B. Hutchins, Ph.B., Professor (1887-1895), Secretary (1887-1891), Associate Dean (1891-1895); Charles A. Collin, A.M., Professor (1887-1895); Francis M. Burdick, A.M., Professor (1887-1891); Charles E. Hughes, A.M., LL.B., Professor (1891-1893); Ernest W. Huffcut, B.S., LL.B., Professor (1893—); Charles R. Pratt, A.M., Acting Assistant Professor (1891); William A. Finch, A.B., Assistant Professor (1891-2), Associate Professor (1892-1895), Professor and Secretary (1895—); Cuthbert W. Pound, Professor (1895—); Henry W. Hardon, A.M., LL.B., Professor (1895-6); Edwin H. Woodruff, LL.B., Professor (1896—).

The attendance of students and the number of graduates are shown by the following table. The different columns indicate: (1) number of law students; (2) number of general course students electing law; (3) total enrolment; (4) number of first degrees; (5) number of second degrees (6) total number of degrees conferred.

YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6
1887-88-----	55	-----	55	9	-----	9
1888-89-----	85	-----	85	36	-----	36
1889-90-----	106	-----	106	32	7	39
1890-91-----	122	-----	122	44	5	49
1891-92-----	123	29	152	37	3	40
1892-93-----	176	28	204	62	11	73
1893-94-----	196	32	228	65	10	75
1894-95-----	190	36	226	76	8	84
1895-96-----	208	44	252	-----	-----	-----

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

LAW SCHOOL YEAR.

The law school year for 1896-97 begins Monday, September 21, 1896, and closes Thursday, June 17, 1897, being divided into three terms, with two intermissions of ten days each at Christmas and in the Spring. Students should present themselves promptly for registration on the dates fixed for that purpose in the calendar.

ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to the first-year class must be at least eighteen years of age, and to the second-year class at least nineteen years of age.

The educational requirements for admission to the first-year class are as follows :

1. *Admission on diploma or certificate.* Graduates of universities or colleges, students who have satisfactorily completed one year of study in any university or college of approved standing, or who have been admitted to full standing in the freshman class of Cornell University, students who have completed an academic or high school course approved by the Faculty, students who hold an academic diploma or a fifty-count certificate, or a law student certificate* issued by the Regents of the State of New York, are admitted without examination as candidates for a degree ; except that all applicants who are not graduates of universities or colleges, or who have not been admitted to the freshman class of Cornell University,

*The Regents' law student certificate will not be accepted for admission after September, 1897. In September, 1898, and thereafter, Regents' diplomas will be accepted only where they would admit the holder to the freshman class in Arts, Philosophy or Science.

or who do not hold a Regents' diploma covering six academic English counts, including English composition, are required to pass an examination in English in accordance with Rule 2 *a*.

Applications for admission on a diploma or certificate issued by a public or private high school or academy must be sent in advance to the Registrar of the University by the Principal of the school issuing the diploma and not by the candidate himself, and must be accompanied by full and specific information with regard to the course of study, the time given to each subject and the amount of work covered in each subject. Where a catalogue or circular is issued by the school this should also be filed with the application. Blank forms of certificate may be obtained of the Registrar.

2. *Admission on examination.* All other applicants, if candidates for a degree are required to pass a satisfactory examination in the following subjects :

a. English. In 1896 and 1897 the examination will consist of the writing of one or more essays, upon familiar topics assigned at the time, for the purpose of testing the applicant's ability to write clear and correct English. Students who prefer may have their topics assigned from the introduction and Chapters 1, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of Book I of Blackstone's Commentaries. In September, 1898, and thereafter, the examination in English will be the same as for admission to the freshman class of Cornell University. See Cornell University Register for 1895-96, pp. 30-31.

b. Geography, political and physical : as much as is contained in the larger school geographies, though more careful treatises such as those of Longmans and of Keith Johnston are recommended.

c. Civil Government : as much as is contained in Fiske's Civil Government or its equivalent.

d. American History : Montgomery's "Leading Facts in American History," or its equivalent.

e. English History : Gardiner's "Student's History of England," or its equivalent.

f. One of the following subjects. (1) *Latin :* Cæsar, four books of the Gallic war, or an equivalent, with questions

on subject-matter, construction, and the formation and inflection of words ; Latin composition based on Allen's or Jones's Latin Composition. (2) *French* : Whitney's Practical French Grammar, the first hundred pages of Super's French Reader, and the whole of Crane and Brun's *Tableaux de la Révolution Française*, or an equivalent. (3) *German* : Brandt's Reader or the larger portion of Whitney's Reader, Brandt's, Joynes-Meisner's or Whitney's Grammar, or an equivalent.

In French or German no special authors or works are designated ; but the candidates are expected to be able to read simple French and German at sight, to translate English into French or German, and to pronounce readily and correctly. All applicants are required to present at the examination a statement from their teachers of the amount of French or German previously read, the text-books used, and the proficiency attained.

g. One of the following subjects. (1) *Latin* : Vergil, six books of the *Æneid*, with the prosody, *or*, Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline. (2) *French* : reading in modern French writers equivalent to Mérimée's *Colomba*, Hugo's *Hernani*, and the whole of Crane's *Le Romantisme Français*. (3) *German* : reading equivalent to three or four classic plays or selections from classic authors, for instance, Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell* or *Maria Stuart*, Lessing's *Minna von Barnhelm*, Goethe's *Egmont* or *Hermann and Dorothea*, and selections from Goethe's, Lessing's or Freytag's prose. (4) *Plane Geometry* : as much as is contained in the larger American and English text-books ; (5) *Algebra*, through quadratics, and including radicals and the theory of exponents.

Notice. In September, 1898, and thereafter, the examinations for admission to the School of Law will be same as for admission to the freshman class of the University in Arts, Philosophy or Science.

3. *Admission on condition.* Applicants may be admitted conditionally, notwithstanding they may be deficient in some subjects (other than English), in case such deficiencies are not so considerable as, in the judgment of the Faculty, to disqual-

ify them from carrying on the work of the first year. All such conditions must be removed before the student will be allowed to register for the work of the second year.

4. *Admission as special students.* Applicants who are twenty years of age may, in the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted to the school without examination as special students and may take such work as they desire, subject to the permission of the professors whose subjects are selected. In order to remain in the school special students must pass satisfactory term examinations in the work selected. Special students may be admitted as candidates for a degree if they pass the required entrance examinations before the beginning of the second year or if they attain an average standing of eighty per cent. in all the prescribed work of the school. Applicants for admission as special students should correspond with the Secretary of the School before presenting themselves in person, and should state fully the extent of their preparatory studies.

5. *Admission to advanced standing.* Applicants for admission to advanced standing as members of the second-year class must be at least nineteen years of age, must present the necessary educational qualifications for admission to the first-year class, and must pass a satisfactory examination in all the work of the first year, or offer satisfactory certificates of the completion of such work in other law schools of approved standing. No person will be admitted to the second-year class except at the beginning of the law school year in September.

6. *Admission of students from general courses.* Juniors and seniors in good standing in the general courses of the university are allowed, with permission of the General Faculty and with the consent of the Faculty of the Law School in each case, to elect studies in the School of Law which shall count toward graduation both in the general courses and in the School; but the sum total of hours so elected cannot exceed the number required for one year's work in the Law School. Under this provision a student may complete a general course of university study and the law course in five years. The year's work in law may all be taken in one year or may be divided between two years.

TIME AND PLACE OF EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations in 1896 may be taken on the following dates at the University :

June 12 *or* Sept. 15. Geography, 10:30 A. M.; Plane Geometry, 3 P. M.

June 13 *or* Sept. 16. American History, 8 A. M.; Elementary Algebra, 3 P. M.

June 15 *or* Sept. 17. German, 3 P. M.

June 16 *or* Sept. 18. Latin, 3 P. M.

June 17 *or* Sept. 19. French, 8 A. M.

Sept. 21. English, 10 A. M.; English History, 3 P. M.; Junior Law Subjects, 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

Sept. 22. Civil Government, 10 A. M.; Junior Law Subjects, 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

Candidates for admission upon examination must apply at the office of the Registrar of the University in Morrill Hall for permits. Candidates for admission upon diploma or certificate, should mail their papers to the Registrar for examination before registration day. After registering at the office of the Registrar of the University, students must report at the office of the Secretary of the School, in Boardman Hall, where they will register and receive such directions as may be necessary.

SUGGESTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

It is desirable that applicants who are residents of the State of New York, and are not graduates of a college or university, should procure the Regents' "law student certificate" before presenting themselves for admission.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

I. UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

[Beginning September, 1897, the undergraduate course will require three years for its completion.]

The course of instruction extends through two years of nine months each. Beginning with the fall of 1897 the course will thereafter extend through three years of nine months each. The object of the School is to afford a thorough training

in the fundamental principles of Anglo-American law, both the substantive law and the law of procedure. Instruction is carried on by the study of text-books, syllabi, and selected cases, by lectures and exposition, and by colloquy and discussion. In addition to the courses given by the resident Faculty, provision is made each year for courses of lectures by eminent specialists in the profession.

The undergraduate work consists of the regular class room work, university court work, examinations, and the preparation of theses.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

JUNIOR YEAR.

1. Contract. Professor Woodruff. Fall and winter terms. M. T. W. Th. 10. Huffcut's Anson on Contract ; Huffcut and Woodruff's American Cases on Contract.

2. Torts. Professor Huffcut. Fall and winter terms. T. W. Th. 9. Pollock on Torts ; Burdick's Cases on Torts.

3. Criminal Law and Procedure. Professor Pound. Fall and winter terms. M. W. F. 11. Clark's Criminal Law ; Clark's Cases on Criminal Law ; New York Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure.

4. Property : (a) Personal Property ; (b) Real Property begun. Professor Finch. Fall, winter and spring terms. M. 9, T. Th. 11.

5. Agency. Professor Huffcut. Spring term. T. W. Th. 9. Huffcut's Elements of Agency ; Huffcut's Cases on Agency.

6. Domestic Relations and the Law of Persons. Professor Woodruff. Spring term. M. T. W. Th. 10. Ewell's Cases on Domestic Relations, Students' Edition.

7. Civil Procedure. Professor Pound. Spring term. M. W. F. 11. Bryant's Code Pleading. New York Code of Civil Procedure.

8. Hypothetical Cases in Contract and Tort. Professors Huffcut and Woodruff. F. 9, 10.

9. Additional Lecture Courses. See Senior Year, courses 16 to 18.

10. Optional Courses. See courses in other departments, p. 14.

SENIOR YEAR.

1. Equity Jurisprudence. Professor Huffcut. Fall and winter terms. M. W. F. 10.

2. (a) Real Property ; (b) Wills and Administration. Professor Finch. Fall, winter and spring terms. M. W. F. 11.

3. Bills, Notes and Checks. Professor Huffcut. Spring term. M. W. F. 10. Bigelow's Elements ; Bigelow's Cases.

4. Carriers. Professor Woodruff. Fall term. T. Th. 9. McClain's Cases on Carriers.

5. Insurance. Professor Woodruff. Winter term. T. Th. 9. Elliot on Insurance with illustrative cases.

6. Corporations. Professor Pound. Spring term. M. W. F. 9. Taylor on Private Corporations. Cumming's Cases on Private Corporations.

7. Damages. Professor Woodruff. Spring term. T. Th. 9. Sedgwick's Elements ; Beale's Cases.

8. Sales. Professor ——.

9. Partnership. Professor ——.

10. Civil Procedure. Professor Pound. Fall term. M. W. F. 9. (See Junior course 7, of which this is continuation).

11. Evidence. Professor Pound. Winter term. M. W. F.

12. (a) Statute of Frauds. (b) Fraudulent Conveyances. (c) Practical Suggestions for Preparation and Trial of Causes. Judge Finch. Fall and Winter terms. T. Th. 10.

13. Constitutional Law. Professor Pound. Fall term. T. Th. 11. Black's Constitutional Law.

14. International Law. Professor Huffcut. Winter term. T. Th. 11.

15. History and Evolution of Law. Judge Finch. Spring term. T. Th. 10. The course at present consists of the following lectures : 1. Introductory. 2. Rudimental Relations. 3. The Patriarchal System. 4. Tort and Possession. 5. Status and Sovereignty. 6. Transfers of Possession. 7. History of Contract. 8. Moses and Menu. 9. The Attic and

- Salic Law. 10. The Twelve Tables. 11. The Twelve Tables, continued. 12. The Praetor and His Ethics. 13. Justinian. 14. The Roman Evolution. 15. Anglo Saxon Law. 16. The Feudal System. 17. The Common Law.
16. The Patent Laws of the United States. Mr. Walker.
17. Medical Jurisprudence. Dr. Ordronaux.
18. The Law of Shipping and Admiralty. Judge Coxe.
19. University Court. Fall and Winter terms. M. W. F. 12.
20. Optional Courses. See courses in other departments, p. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY COURT.

Sessions of the University Court are held, as a rule, each week during the fall and winter terms. The resident members of the Law Faculty and the graduate students constitute the Court. All opinions of the Court are in writing, and are placed on file in the Law Library.

The hearings of the Court are based upon assumed facts, the only questions open to discussion being questions of law. Students are required to prepare pleadings, which are submitted for criticism to the professor having in charge the subject of pleading and procedure, and briefs in which the principles applicable to the case are clearly stated and such authorities cited as are to be produced at the oral argument.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the end of each term the members of both classes are subjected to written examinations upon the work of the term, and in some cases to oral examinations as well. The promotion of a student to full standing in his class at a subsequent term and his continuance in the school are dependent upon the manner in which he passes such examinations. Furthermore, the Faculty do not hesitate to drop a student from the rolls at any time in the year on becoming satisfied that he is neglecting his work. At the end of the senior year all candidates for graduation are also required to pass satisfactory examinations on all of the subjects of the course.

THESES.

Each member of the senior class who is a candidate for a degree, is required to prepare and deposit with the Faculty, at least one month before graduation, a thesis, not less than forty folios in length, upon some legal topic, selected by himself and approved by the Faculty. The production must be satisfactory in matter, form and style ; and the student presenting it must hold himself in readiness to be examined upon the subject.

II. GRADUATE COURSE.

Graduates of this or other law schools of approved standing are admitted to the graduate course of study, which extends over one year. The course is designed to meet the needs of those who desire to spend a third year in the study of the law either in general or special investigation. The work consists of the following elements :

1. Major subject. Each student at the beginning of the year selects a major subject in which he is expected to make thorough investigation. The student is under the direction of the professor in whose department he selects his major subject, and is required to present periodical reports as to the progress of his work.

2. Minor subject. In addition to the major subject each student is required to select a minor subject and to give to it such time and attention as the professor in whose department it lies may direct.

3. Additional general subjects. Each student must further take such additional general courses as may be given by members of the Faculty for the benefit of all graduates. These courses are announced at the beginning of each year.

4. Thesis. Each student must prepare a thesis upon some topic connected with his major subject and approved by the professor in charge of that subject. This production must be of a high character as to subject matter and scholarship and the author must be prepared to stand an examination upon it and defend the position which it maintains.

5. University Court. Graduates are required to sit with the Faculty in the hearing of causes in the University Court

and to prepare written opinions in the cases decided, upon consultation with the member of the Faculty presiding.

6. Examinations. Graduates are examined upon all the work carried on during the year and must pass with high credit in order to become entitled to the advanced degree.

Five graduate scholarships of one hundred dollars each are conferred each year by the Faculty of the School. (See Scholarships and Prizes, p. 18).

III. SUMMER LAW SCHOOL COURSE.

A summer term of six weeks is conducted by the resident Faculty of the School, but the work of this term cannot be counted as a part of the regular course leading to a degree. For a description of these courses see Appendix B.

IV. COURSES IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Students in the School of Law may, with permission of the Faculty of the School of Law and with the consent of the General Faculty of the University in each case, elect courses in the President White School of History and Political Science, the Department of Elocution and Oratory, or other departments, without the payment of any extra fee.

Some students who are not graduates of universities or colleges, prefer to take three years for the completion of the Law School course, giving ten class-room hours each week to law studies and five or more to studies in the other departments. This arrangement meets the approval of the Law Faculty who are always ready to advise such students in the selection of non-professional courses.

PRESIDENT WHITE SCHOOL OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The President White School of History and Political Science offers over sixty courses in the following departments :

(1) Ancient and Mediæval History ; (2) Modern European History ; (3) American History ; (4) Politics ; (5) Social Science and Statistics ; (6) Political Economy and Finance. Of these courses the Faculty of the School of Law earnestly recom-

mend that law students take at least two, namely, the course in American Constitutional History and the course in English Constitutional History. A full account of the courses will be found in the University Register for 1895-6 at pp. 79, 125, or in the special announcement of the President White School for 1895-6.

The following courses are among those specially recommended to law students desiring to take optional work in history or political science. Not all of these courses can be taken except by students who are in residence three or more years :

1. American History. Professor Tyler. Two years. M. W. F. 3.
2. American Constitutional History. Professor Tyler. One year. T. Th. 3.
3. General History of England. Professor Morse Stephens. One year. M. W. F. 12.
4. Constitutional History of England. Professor Morse Stephens. One year. T. Th. 12.
5. Europe during the Middle Ages. Professor Burr. One year. M. W. F. 9.
7. General History of Europe from the Commencement of the 17th Century. Professor Morse Stephens. One year. M. W. F. 11.
7. Lectures Introductory to the Political Sciences. Professors Jenks, Willcox, Hull. Spring term. M. W. F. 9.
8. Political Institutions. Professor Jenks. One year. M. T. W. 10.
- ~~8. History of Political Ideas.~~ Professor Jenks. One year. ~~T. 8. W. 12,~~
10. Elementary Social Science. Associate Professor Willcox. One year. T. Th. 9.
11. Social Statistics. Associate Professor Willcox. One year. M. W. 2. 9
12. Political Economy. Professor Jenks and Dr. Bullock. Two terms. M. W. F. 9. (with 7)
13. Money, Credit and Banking ; History of the Monetary and Financial Legislation of the United States. Assistant Professor Hull. One year. M. W. F. 11.

14. Economic Legislation Professor Jenks. One year. M. W. F. 11.

15. The Labor Question ; Fall term, Methods of Industrial Remuneration ; Winter term, History of Trade-unionism ; Spring term, Socialism. Dr. Bullock. T. Th. 12.

16. Transportation. Assistant Professor Hull. Spring term. M. W. F. 9.

17. Industrial History, especially of the United States. Dr. Bullock. Th. F. 10.

18. Economic and Commercial Geography. Associate Professor Wilcox. One year. T. Th. 8.

19. Finance : Taxation, Financial Administration, Public Debts. Assistant Professor Hull. One year. Th. F. 10.

20. History of the State of New York with Especial Reference to its Financial Development. Assistant Professor Hull. Fall and winter terms. M. W. 10.

DEPARTMENT OF ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

The Department of Elocution and Oratory offers exceptional advantages to law students for training in public speaking. Special classes are formed for the benefit of members of the School who desire to elect courses in the department. The Faculty of the School strongly recommend that students take at least one year of work in this department. A description of the courses will be found in the University Register for 1895-6 at pp. 75, 122.

The following are the courses that may be taken by law students :

1. Public Speaking. The technique of elocution. Professor Lee. One year. M. W. F. 12. For Juniors.

2. Oratory. Lectures, and the writing and delivery of orations. Professor Lee. Fall and winter terms. T. Th. 12. For Seniors.

3. Extempore Speaking. Professor Lee. One year. S. 10-12. Open to a limited number of students selected by competition from among those who have taken the course in Public Speaking.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The Department of Physical Culture is also open to law students. There is a large and well equipped gymnasium and armory, supplied with gymnastic apparatus, dressing rooms, lockers, baths, lavatories, etc. An athletic ground of nearly ten acres, known as Percy Field, is used for out door games and contests.

GENERAL LIBRARY.

The university library containing about one hundred and forty thousand volumes and twenty-eight thousand pamphlets is accessible to law students in the same way as to students in other departments.

GRADUATION FROM THE SCHOOL.

FIRST DEGREE.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred upon all students who have satisfactorily completed the work of the undergraduate course. This course requires two years for its completion, and no student is allowed to graduate except after two years of actual residence (unless in case of admission to advanced standing) without special permission of the Faculty. No student is allowed to graduate unless he has been in residence at least one year. The minimum of law work required is fifteen hours a week for two years, but this work may be extended over three or more years provided the aggregate is equal to fifteen hours a week for two years.

SECOND DEGREE.

The degree of Master of Laws is conferred upon all students who have satisfactorily completed the work of the graduate course, but not unless they have been actually in residence one full year.

CERTIFICATES OF ATTENDANCE.

Each student who has been in regular attendance upon the School, whether entitled to a degree or not, may, on application to the Faculty, receive an official certificate of attendance,

which states the time of his attendance and, if desired, the degree of his attainments. Time certificates required for admission to the bar examinations in the State of New York will not be issued unless the applicant has taken at least ten hours of law work each week during the time for which such certificate is asked to be issued. If less than ten hours a week be taken certificates will be issued specifying the hours and subjects taken.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under the provisions of the University charter the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is empowered to award annually as many free scholarships in Cornell University as equal the number of assembly districts in the State. This number is at present one hundred and fifty. These scholarships entitle the holder to free tuition for four years, which may be extended to six years in certain cases. For particulars in regard to these scholarships, application should be made to the Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany.

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are annually awarded by the Faculty of the School five graduate scholarships of one hundred dollars each, an amount equal to the regular tuition fee. Candidates must be graduates of this school or of some similar school having equivalent courses of instruction. Applications must be filed with the Faculty on or before the 15th of May of the school year preceding the one for which the application is made, and in case of graduates of other schools must be accompanied by testimonials as to attainments and character. The moneys due on the scholarships are payable at the office of the Treasurer of the University in three equal payments, on December 15, March 15, and June 15.

PRIZES.

LAW SCHOOL THESIS PRIZE.

A fund of two thousand dollars has been given by a friend of the School, the income of which is devoted each year, under

the direction of the Law Faculty, either for prizes for graduating theses, or for printing theses of special merit, or for both such purposes. The way in which the income is to be applied is determined each year upon the presentation of theses. All theses submitted for this prize must be delivered to the Secretary on or before May 1st. Other theses of special merit receive mention on the Commencement programme.

THE '94 MEMORIAL PRIZE.

A prize established by the University Class of '94 is awarded each year for excellence in debate. Any undergraduate in the University may compete for this prize. For rules governing the contest see the Cornell University Register for 1895-6, p. 174.

COMMENCEMENT ORATIONS.

Each year the Faculty of the School of Law will select for Commencement speakers not more than two seniors in the School. The orations must be presented on or before the second Friday in May, must not exceed 750 words in length, and the competitors must satisfy the Professor of Elocution and Oratory of their fitness to appear as public speakers.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

TUITION FEES.

The fee for tuition for all students is \$100 a year, payable as follows: \$40 at the beginning of the first term; \$35 at the beginning of the second term; and \$25 at the beginning of the third term. These fees must be paid at the office of the Treasurer within ten days after registration.

A fee of \$5 to cover expenses of graduation, degrees, etc., is charged to each person taking the baccalaureate degree. This fee must be paid at least ten days before commencement.

The fee charged for the master's degree is \$10.00, which must be paid at least ten days before commencement.

Tuition is free to *students with State scholarships.*

EXPENSES.

The following is a fair estimate of the yearly expenses :

Tuition,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$100 00
Room, board, lights, fuel, and laundry,					-	-	200 00
Text-books, about	-		-		-	-	40 00
							<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$340 00

The additional expenses of a student depend so largely upon his personal tastes that it is difficult to give an estimate.

The expense of living in Ithaca varies, for board, room, fuel, and lights, from \$4 to \$7 a week. By the formation of clubs, students often materially reduce their expenses.

Further information upon points not covered by this announcement may be had by addressing THE SCHOOL OF LAW, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.

SCHEDULE OF HOURS AND SUBJECTS FOR 1896-97.

The figures 1, 2, 3, after the subjects indicate the terms: 1, Fall; 2, Winter; 3, Spring. Subjects printed in Italics are optional; all others are required of candidates for a degree. Optional subjects (other than those in Elocution and Oratory) can be taken only with the consent of both Faculties.

HRS.	CLASS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
8	Junior or Senior	<i>Economic Legislation, 1, 2, 3.</i> <i>Social Statistics, 1, 2, 3.</i>	<i>History of Political Ideas, 1, 2, 3.</i> <i>Econ. and Com. Geography, 1, 2, 3.</i>	<i>Economic Legislation, 1, 2, 3.</i> <i>Social Statistics, 1, 2, 3.</i>	<i>Economic and Commercial Geography, 1, 2, 3.</i>	
	Junior	Property, 1, 2, 3.	Torts, 1, 2. Agency, 3.	Torts, 1, 2. Agency, 3.	Torts, 1, 2. Agency, 3.	Hypothetical Cases, 1, 2, 3.
9	Senior	Procedure, 1. Evidence, 2. Corporations, 3.	Carriers, 1. Insurance, 2. Damages, 3.	Procedure, 1. Evidence, 2. Corporations, 3.	Carriers, 1. Insurance, 2. Damages, 3.	Procedure, 1. Evidence, 2. Corporations, 3.
	Junior	Contracts, 1, 2. Persons, 3.	Contracts, 1, 2. Persons, 3.	Contracts, 1, 2. Persons, 3.	Contracts, 1, 2. Persons, 3.	Hypothetical Cases, 1, 2, 3.
10	Senior	Equity, 1, 2. Bills and Notes, 3.	Statute of Frauds, etc., 1, 2. Hist. and Ev. of Law, 3.	Equity, 1, 2. Bills and Notes, 3.	Statute of Frauds, etc., 1, 2. Hist. and Ev. of Law, 3.	Equity, 1, 2. Bills and Notes, 3.
	Junior	Crimes, 1, 2. Procedure, 3.	Property, 1, 2, 3.	Crimes, 1, 2. Procedure, 3.	Property, 1, 2, 3.	Crimes, 1, 2. Procedure, 3.
11	Senior	Property, 1, 2. Wills and Adm., 3.	Am. Const. Law, 1. International Law, 2.	Property, 1, 2. Wills and Adm., 3.	Am. Const. Law, 1. International Law, 2.	Property, 1, 2. Wills and Adm., 3.
	Junior	<i>English Hist., 1, 2, 3.</i> <i>Public Speaking, 1, 2, 3.</i>	<i>The Labor Question, 1, 2, 3.</i>	<i>English Hist., 1, 2, 3.</i> <i>Public Speaking, 1, 2, 3.</i>	<i>The Labor Question, 1, 2, 3.</i>	<i>English Hist., 1, 2, 3.</i> <i>Public Speaking, 1, 2, 3.</i>
12	Senior	University Court.	<i>Eng. Const. Hist., 1, 2, 3.</i> <i>Oratory, 1, 2.</i>	University Court.	<i>Eng. Const. Hist., 1, 2, 3.</i> <i>Oratory, 1, 2.</i>	University Court.
	Junior or Senior	<i>Am. Hist., 1, 2, 3.</i>		<i>Am. Hist., 1, 2, 3.</i>		<i>Am. Hist., 1, 2, 3.</i>
3	Senior		<i>Am. Const. Hist., 1, 2, 3.</i>		<i>Am. Const. Hist., 1, 2, 3.</i>	

APPENDIX B.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF LAW.

A summer term is conducted by the regular instructing force of the School. In 1896, it will open Monday, July 6, and continue *for six weeks*. The admirable equipment of the School and the delightful location of the University make the place an exceptionally favorable one for the study of law during the summer months. The courses offered are open to all persons who may desire to take advantage of them, but they are conducted with particular reference to the needs of the following classes of students: *first*, those who desire an opportunity for a comprehensive review, preparatory to an application for admission to the bar; *second*, those who wish, before entering on a regular law-school course, to obtain some general notions of the law and to become familiar with law-school methods; *third*, those who are unable to spend more than a single term at a law school. It is thought also that the opportunities offered may be of advantage to students in this and other law schools who desire to spend a part of the vacation in regular and systematic study, and to business men. No preliminary examination for admission is exacted.

The following courses are offered: 1. Real Property Law. 2. Equity. 3. Crimes. 4. Torts. 5. Contracts. 6. Wills and Administration. 7. Corporations. 8. Evidence.

The regular class-room work is eighteen hours a week with such additional hours as are found necessary for purposes of drill.

The large and carefully selected library of the School is open daily throughout the term for the use of the students. They will also be entitled to the privileges of the general library of the University.

Tuition \$35.00, payable in advance. This is the only fee charged, and entitles the student to all the privileges of the School for the term.

A circular containing more detailed information will be sent upon application. All letters of inquiry should be directed to the Summer School of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

APPENDIX C.

ADMISSION TO THE NEW YORK BAR.

The rules and statutes governing the subject of admission to the New York Bar are :

Code Civil Procedure, §§ 193, 56-59, 14, 67, 18.

Court of Appeals, Rules for the admission of attorneys and counselors at law adopted on October 22, 1894, as amended on December 2, 1895, to take effect on January 1, 1896.

Rule I of the General Rules of Practice of the Supreme Court as adopted to take effect on January 1, 1896, (Hun's Court Rules, 1896 Ed. p. 3).

Rules of the State Board of Law Examiners.

Rules and explanations of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York regulating the preliminary examination of law students.

The above statutes and rules (except Supreme Court Rule I) are fully set forth with annotations, explanations and forms in

Smith's Court of Appeals Practice, 4th Ed. 1896, pp. 3-11, 127-190.

The rules of the Court of Appeals in relation to the admission of attorneys to the bar may be obtained on application to Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Albany, N. Y.

The rules and other details of the regents' examinations are given in the Examination Hand-book which may be obtained on application to Secretary of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

The rules of the State Board of Law Examiners, with dates of holding bar examinations may be obtained on application to F. M. Danaher, Secretary of the Board, 41-2 Benson Building, Albany, N. Y.

Time spent in the study of law before the student is eighteen years of age cannot be counted toward making up the period of law study required as a condition of entering an examination for admission to the bar. The evidence of preliminary general education required, is either (1) graduation from a college or university, or (2) the filing with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals of a regents' law student certificate.

A college graduate must study law either (*a*) for two years after graduation or (*b*) for three years altogether before he can be admitted.

A non-graduate of a college or university must study law for three years before he can be admitted.

Attendance at a law school during a law school year of eight months, or more, counts as one year of law study. Such attendance for less than eight months counts only the actual time of attendance. Three

months of law school vacation, spent in the actual service of a law office clerkship, in this state, no part of which is taken for vacation from the office, may be counted toward the required period of law study.

But a year of law study by the service of an office clerkship cannot be completed in less than an actual year. Two months in the year may be taken as vacation from the office, but the entire twelve months must actually expire before a year of the required period of law study in an office can be counted.

The study of law is required to be pursued either (1) by attendance at a law school in this state or elsewhere, or (2) by the service of a clerkship in a law office within this State. Time spent in the service of a clerkship in a law office outside this State cannot be counted toward making up the required period of law study. *The rules no longer absolutely require any service of office clerkship before admission to the bar.*

Law study by service of office clerkship counts only from the date of filing, with the clerk of the Court of Appeals, the attorney's certificate of the commencement of the clerkship in his office. No papers need be filed to fix the date of commencing law study by law school attendance. But the non-graduate of a college or university cannot count law study in either law school or law office for more than one year before filing his regents' law student certificate with the clerk of the Court of Appeals.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOL OF LAW. 1895-96.

GRADUATES.

Bailey, George Franklin, LL.B.,	Brooklyn
*Cobb, Howard, LL.B.,	Ithaca
Gambee, Wheeler Benjamin, LL.B.,	Livonia
Hough, Arthur George, LL.B.,	Batavia
*Levy, Benjamin, LL.B.,	Elmira
McIntyre, Andrew James, LL.B.,	Canandaigua
*McNamara, Michael Francis, LL.B.,	Buena Vista
*Moll, Theophilus John, Ph.B., LL.B., (DePauw),	Evansville, Ind.
*Mone, Edward J, LL.B.,	Ithaca
Taylor, John Chase, LL.B.,	Johnson Creek
White, Fred Rollin, LL.B.,	Cleveland, Ohio

SENIORS.

Alexander, John Edmundson,	San Jose, Cal.
Ament, William Louis,	Seneca Falls
Babcock, Cleveland Gardner,	Silver Creek
Bockes, George Leslie, A.B.,	Skaneateles
Bonbrake, Norman Leroy,	Chambersburg, Pa.
Bowers, Harry Luther,	Mansfield, Ohio
Bowman, Earl Alexander, A.B.,	Gouverneur
Cassidy, Thomas Francis,	Adams, Mass.
Chamberlain, Harry Myron,	East Constable
Clark, Chester Owen,	Marcellus
Close, Clifton Harry,	Pittsburgh
Cobb, Howard Owen,	Buffalo
Cobb, Lorenzo Marsh,	Buffalo
Colegrove, Helen Mae,	Salamanca
Crawford, Malcolm Shaw	Hamden
Davidge, John Miller,	Binghamton
Davis, Edward,	Litchfield, Ill
Davis, Frederick Jay,	Owego
Dean, Marshal Hasbrouck,	Delhi
Dillon, Timothy J,	Glens Falls

*Graduate scholars. See p. 18.

Feiker, William Henry,	Northampton, Mass.
Fennell, Thomas Francis,	Elmira
Field, Henry John, B.S., (Mass. Agr. Coll.),	Ithaca
Fowler, Charles Sumner, A.B.,	Ithaca
French, LeRoy Noah,	Reber
Freshman, Edward Arthur, B.L.,	New York City
Galloway, Fred John,	Jamestown
Gould, Wilson Mosher,	Sherwood
Grant, Louis Bedell,	Ithaca
Greene, Joseph Alfred,	Cold Spring
Grover, Joel Franklin,	Nephi, Utah
Gunnison, Royal Arch	Binghamton
Hall, Benjamin Wallace, Ph.B.,	Buffalo
Harter, Loren Eugene, B.L.,	Copenhagen
Horton, LeRoy,	Binghamton
Hoyt, George Whitworth,	Ithaca
Keane, Thomas Maurice,	New York City
Lee, Thomas Henry,	Clarendon
Lewis, Danforth Ruggles,	Auburn
McAllister, Peter Francis, Ph.B.,	Ithaca
Matthews, Frederick Beardsley,	Buffalo
Newton, Paul Alfred,	Washington, D. C.
Post, Charles Joseph,	Montrose, Pa.
Potter, Horace Shaffer,	Ithaca
Puff, Gregg	Ithaca
Rees, Edward Harris,	Westernville
Rice, Charles Edmund, Jr.,	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Richards, Frederick William,	Westport
Richardson, Owen Dale, A.B., (Ind. Univ.), A.M., (Stanford),	Evansville, Ind.
Rose, Walter Malins, A.B., (Stanford),	Ontario, Cal.
Royce, Herbert Blakely,	Middletown
Ryan, Michael Lawrence,	Batavia
St. George, Herbert Augustus,	Hoosick Falls
Safford, Lemuel Whitney,	Whallonsburgh
Saussy, Gordon,	Savannah, Ga.
Schenck, William Elmer, Ph.B.,	Fulton
Schultz, William James,	Binghamton
Shaffer, William Anthony,	Fort Edward
Skinner, Frederick Bush, A.B.,	Medina
Slater, Harris William,	Washington, D. C.
Smith, Willard Frank,	Lee, Mass.
Snider, Otho Carleton, B.L.,	Cleveland, Ohio
Spencer, Jesse Edward,	Rock Island, Ill.
Starbuck, Frank Moore,	Glens Falls

Starr, George Edwin,	San Francisco, Cal.
Strong, Morgan,	Amsterdam
Tarbox, Clinton Oliver,	Fredonia
Taylor, Fred Luther,	Plainfield, N. J.
Thompson, James Renwick, Jr.,	Newburgh
Thorne, Robert J.,	Chicago, Ill.
Vickery, James Harris,	Halifax, N. S., Canada
Walters, John Henry,	Syracuse
Ward, Herman Seelye,	Louisville, Ky.
Whitehead, William Arthur,	Chicago, Ill.
Whitmore, Clifford Carleton,	Fremont, Ohio
Wikoff, Charles Mason,	Richfield Springs
Williams, Henry Wilber,	Glens Falls
Wyckoff, Clinton Randolph,	Elmira

JUNIORS.

Affeld, Frank Otto, Jr.,	Brooklyn
Allen, Andrew Wilson,	Keeseville
Armstrong, George Thomas,	Jamestown
Austin, M V Jr.,	Auburn
Baker, Burt Titus,	Ithaca
Baldwin, Harry Coulter,	Waverly
Balke, William Walter,	Cincinnati, Ohio
Barmon, Marcus,	Buffalo
Beacham, Joseph William, Jr.,	Brooklyn
Becker, George Bryant,	Syracuse
Betts, Hunter Loomis,	Pennellville
Blair, Ezra Cornell,	New York City
Boland, Francis Halsey, M.M.E.,	New York City
Brockway, Roland Orville,	Beach Haven, Pa.
Brown, Arthur W,	Hempstead
Brownell, Spencer,	Fruit Valley
Bryant, John Jay, Jr.,	Riverside, Ill.
Bryant, Theodore Keller,	Ithaca
Buchanan, Lawrence Houtz,	Horseheads
Burr, William Horatio,	Lindley
Call, Justin David,	Willard, Utah
Chaffee, Arthur Cyrus,	Fabius
Chamberlain, Corydon Charles,	East Constable
Chinn, Earle Barnett,	Chippewa Falls, Wis.
Chipley, Buckner,	Pensacola, Fla.
Christensen, Parley P,	Grantsville, Utah
Clymer, Paul Kendall,	Syracuse
Colton, Francis Block,	Salt Lake City, Utah
Coons, Oren Alexander,	Seneca Falls

Coursen, James Edwin,	Chicago, Ill.
Cray, William Walter,	Toledo, Ohio
Elston, Judson George,	Ithaca
Fairchild, Charles Gray,	Parish
Farley, William Wallace,	Binghamton
Farr, Fred Henry,	Big Flats
Federspiel, Mortimer Alexander, Ph.D.,	Ithaca
Fitch, Edward Hubbard, Jr.,	Jefferson, Ohio
Forster, Frank Richardson,	Westfield
Fuller, Bradley,	Cedarville
Gambree, Charles Merrill,	Ithaca
Gano, Darwin Curtis,	Starkey
Gibbs, Harry Drake, B.S.,	Ithaca
Gibson, John Cushing,	Mansfield, Pa.
Haines, Robert Miller, A.B., (Iowa Coll.),	Grinnell, Iowa
Hammond, Harry Horace,	Cleveland, Ohio
Harkness, William Harvest,	Brooklyn
Havemeyer, Herbert Everard,	Chicago, Ill.
Hill, William Curtis,	Washington, D. C.
Holmes, Robert,	St. Louis, Mo.
Hoppin, John Jewell,	New York City
Hutchinson, Norman,	San Francisco, Cal.
Jackson, Willard Cartwright, B.L.,	Wilmington, Del.
Jacobus, Mandeville Cornelius,	Englewood, N. J.
Jenney, Alexander Davis, A.B., (Princeton),	Syracuse
Johnson, Fred,	Montour Falls
Johnson, Herman Humphrey,	New York City
Keach, Nelson Lester,	Hoosick Falls
Keator, Joel Leslie,	Roxbury
Kellor, Frances Alice,	Coldwater, Mich.
Kerr, Frank Marshall,	Buffalo
Kingston, John Francis,	Skaneateles
Kuhn, John Joseph,	Brooklyn
La Pointe, George Wilson, Jr.,	Menomonie, Wis.
La Pointe, William Wilson,	Menomonie, Wis.
Lewis, Joshua Rogers, C.E.,	New York City
Lewis, John Storrier,	Syracuse
Livermore, Carlton Bailey,	Silver Creek
Loving, Arthur Sylvester, B.S., (Illinois Coll.),	Jacksonville, Ill.
Lyons, Urbane Chauncey,	Windsor
MacDougall, Lewis Smedley,	Hornellsville
McRoberts, William Gardner,	Peoria, Ill.
Magee, Ernest De Los, A.B., (Stanford),	San Diego, Cal.
Manville, Cleveland De Vere,	Lowville
Mayer, Charles Holt,	Sturgeon, Mo.

Millard, Henry Floyd,	Skaneateles
Mock, Harry Albert,	Rochester
Mount, Joseph,	Groton
Muhlhauser, Samuel Alfred,	Cleveland, Ohio
Niedringhaus, Eugene Henry,	St. Louis, Mo.
Nye, Sylvanus B.,	Cayutaville
Oconnor, James Joseph,	Spencer
Perry, Chapin Cavanaugh,	Ithaca
Personius, Ely Watson,	Elmira
Porter, James Henry, A.B., (Univ. of Ga.),	Atlanta, Ga.
Potter, Boies,	Whitehall
Price, Charles Stanley,	Salt Lake City, Utah
Provine, Walter Murray,	Taylorville, Ill.
Ranney, Rufus Percival,	Cleveland, Ohio
Redding, Edward Donnelly,	Ithaca
Robinson, Alfred Slater,	Trumansburg
Rogers, George Alfred,	Plattsburg
Rorty, Philip Adams,	Middletown
Sanderson, James Gardner,	Scranton, Pa.
Scharps, Albert Turner,	Newburgh
Schoch, Layton Martin,	Stroudsburg, Pa.
Seabring, Cornelius Ora,	Ithaca
Servis, John Henderson,	Ithaca
Seward, Martin Alexander,	Hamilton, Ohio
Shaw, Hubert Allen,	Gowanda
Shaw, John Frazier,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sinnott, John,	Rosemont, Pa.
Skinner, John B.,	Attica
Stevens, Walter Campbell,	New York City
Stockwell, John Nelson, Jr., B.L., (Adelbert Coll.),	Cleveland, Ohio
Strong, Homer,	Schenectady
Strouss, Eugene Meyering,	Rochester
Swartwood, Charles Brown,	Cayuta
Tobey, Waldo Franklin, B.L.,	Port Henry
Tomlinson, Henry Mulford,	Roadstown, N. J.
Tullar, Bayard Cobb,	Wellsville
Warren, George Henderson,	Flint, Mich
Wells, Daniel Hanmer,	Salt Lake City, Utah
Wiborg, Charles Henry,	Jamestown
Wilcox, Roy Porter,	Eau Claire, Wis.
Willey, David Orson, Jr.,	Bountiful, Utah
Wilson, Frank Le Moynes,	Pittsburg, Pa.
Wilson, Philip Aitkin,	Menomonie, Wis.
Worden, George Glenn,	Jamestown
Wright, Walter Bradley,	Ithaca

STUDENTS FROM GENERAL AND TECHNICAL COURSES
ELECTING WORK IN THE SCHOOL OF LAW.*

Avery, Harry Newell,	Wadham's Mills
Backus, Cyrus Day,	Groton
Bailey, James Albert,	Dansville
Barry, Charles Edward,	New York City
Bartlett, Charles Henry	Evanston, Ill.
Botsford, Irving Gilbert,	Warsaw
Brown, Abner Bennett,	Watertown
Bump, Fred Roswell	Binghamton
Burden, Oliver Dudley,	Cazenovia
Charlton, George Adam,	North Tonawanda
Coffin, Raymond Lynn,	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Crosby, Harley Nutting,	Wrightson
Dealy, Jacob Henry,	Clintondale
Durant, John MacWilson,	Albany
Edson, Walter Henry,	Sinclairville
Hamilton, James Wallace,	Pittsburg, Pa.
Hansell, Francis Storrs,	Owego
Holzheimer, Samuel Burton,	Elmira
Hubbard, Walter Stacy, B.L.,	Portville
Ingersoll, Monmouth Hazelett,	Ithaca
Inslee, Charles L.,	Newton, N. J.
Lester, William Junius,	Fredonia
Livermore, Paul Smith,	Ithaca
Lyon, Newell,	Ithaca
Mandler, Charles Jacob,	Toledo, Ohio
Odell, Mark M.,	Baldwinsville
Palmer, Leslie Richard,	Walden
Priest, Asa Beaumont,	Canandaigua
Richards, John Bunn,	Ithaca
Sanders, William,	St. Johnsville
Sawyer, Abial Bailey,	Salt Lake City, Utah
Stevens, Fred Park,	San Diego, Cal.
Story, William Jr.,	Ouray, Col.
Strang, Arthur Innis,	Genesee
Strong, Will Austin,	Los Angeles, Cal.
Tobey, Harry Ransom,	Port Henry
Thatcher, Frederick Hoyt,	New Canaan, Conn.
Truman, James Steele,	Owego
Truman, William Chase	Owego
Ufford, Frank Parker,	Barton, Vt

*See p. 8. Admission of Students from general courses

Westwood, Herman John,	Fredonia
Wheeler, Edward Mayland,	Ithaca
Wolff, Oscar Monroe,	Chicago, Ill.
Yale, William Truman,	Cortland

STUDENTS IN THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF LAW

DURING THE SUMMER TERM OF 1895.

Abbott, Charles Francis, A.B., (Dartmouth),	Weymouth, Mass.
Backus, Cyrus Day,	Groton
Bacon, Holcombe,	Atlanta, Ga.
Beeks, James Henry, A.M., (Lincoln Univ.),	Orange Town, Va.
Boland, Francis Halsey, M.M.E.,	New York City
Boyle, Robert John,	San Antonio, Texas
Briggs, Clark Cleland, A.B., (Univ. of Vt.),	Burlington, Vt.
Ennis, Charles Taft, A.B., (Williams),	Lyons
Fish, Wilbur Parkhurst, A.B., (Yale),	Bath
Gibbs, Harry Drake, B.S.,	Cincinnati, Ohio
Greenbaum, Milton D., A.B., (Johns Hopkins),	Baltimore, Md.
Gregory, Hiram D., Att'y at Law, C.E., (Ohio St. Univ.),	Grayson, Ky.
Hagerman, Herbert James, B.L.,	Colorado Springs, Col.
Hall, Alfred, B.A., (Toronto Univ.),	Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Hinkey, Francis Augustus, A.B., (Yale),	Tonawanda
Ives, Charles Tyler, A.B., (Hamilton),	Clinton
Jenkins, Charles,	New York City
Kaufman, Marcus, A.B., (Johns Hopkins),	Baltimore, Md.
Kearney, James Joseph,	Shamokin, Pa.
Kelliher, Alfred Turner,	Bangor, Me.
Kemp, William C. B.,	New York City
Kitchell, Obadiah Wilbur, M.A., (Columbia),	Newark, N. J.
Kuntzsch, Frederick Augustus,	Syracuse
McAllister, Peter Francis, Ph.B.,	Ithaca
McGonigal, Ethel Marion, B.A.,	Lyons
Mackin, Joseph,	San Antonio, Texas
Masao, Tokichi, LL.B., (Univ. W. Va.), Att'y at Law,	Oku Iyo, Japan
Moore, Perry Martin, Att'y at Law,	Tuscola, Ill.
Orr, Robert Sherrard, A.B., (Wash. and Jeff.),	Allegheny City, Pa.
Patterson, Isaac Franklin, A.M., (Hopedale),	Cleveland, Ohio
Preston, Frank W., A.M., (Dartmouth),	New Hampton, N. H.
Ray, John W., Att'y at Law,	Bardwell, Ky.
Reed, Willard S.,	Bath
Ridenour, Emma Barbour,	Indianapolis, Ind.

Rixford, William Ulysses, Ph.B., (Alfred Univ.),	Hornellsville
Seeley, Wallace W.,	Elmira
Stanton, Nathan Pendleton,	Oxford
Talcott, Thaddeus, Mead, Jr.,	Chicago, Ill.
Taylor, Theodore Wells, A.B., (Syracuse),	Syracuse
Van Buskirk, William Tobey, B. S.,	Peoria, Ill.
Weed, Robert Murray, B.L., LL.B.,	Rochester

SUMMARY.

Graduates	11
Seniors	78
Juniors	119
Total	208
General Course Students	44
Total	252
Summer Law Students	41

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS

The following publications are issued by the University and may be had on application to the Registrar.

1. The Cornell University Register.
2. Announcement of Courses of Instruction.
3. Question Papers used at Examinations for Admission, for Advanced Standing (except in the School of Law), and for University Scholarships.
4. Announcement of the President White School of History and Political Science.
5. Announcement of the Sage School of Philosophy.
6. Instruction in Greek, Latin, Comparative Philology and Classical Archæology.
7. Announcement of Courses of Instruction in Mathematics.
8. Announcement of Courses of Instruction in Physics.
9. Announcement of Courses of Instruction in Chemistry.
10. Announcement of Courses of Instruction in Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture.
11. Announcement of Courses of Instruction in Architecture.
12. Announcement of Courses of Instruction in Agriculture.
13. Announcement of Courses of Instruction in Botany.
14. Announcement of Courses of Instruction in the Summer School.
15. Announcement of the Summer School of Law.

31222
1897/98

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

COLLEGE OF LAW

1897-98

ITHACA, N. Y.

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

1897

CALENDAR OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

1897-98

FALL TERM—1897

For dates of entrance examinations see p. 9.

Sept. 20, Monday.	{ Examination of candidates for advanced standing begins. Registration of matriculated students.
Sept. 21, Tuesday.	{ Examination of candidates for advanced standing continued. Registration of matriculated students.
Sept. 22, Wednesday.	Registration of new students.
Sept. 23, Thursday.	{ Instruction begins. President's Annual Address to all students. 12 M.
Nov. —, Thursday.	Thanksgiving Day. Recess.
Dec. 23, Thursday.	Christmas recess begins.

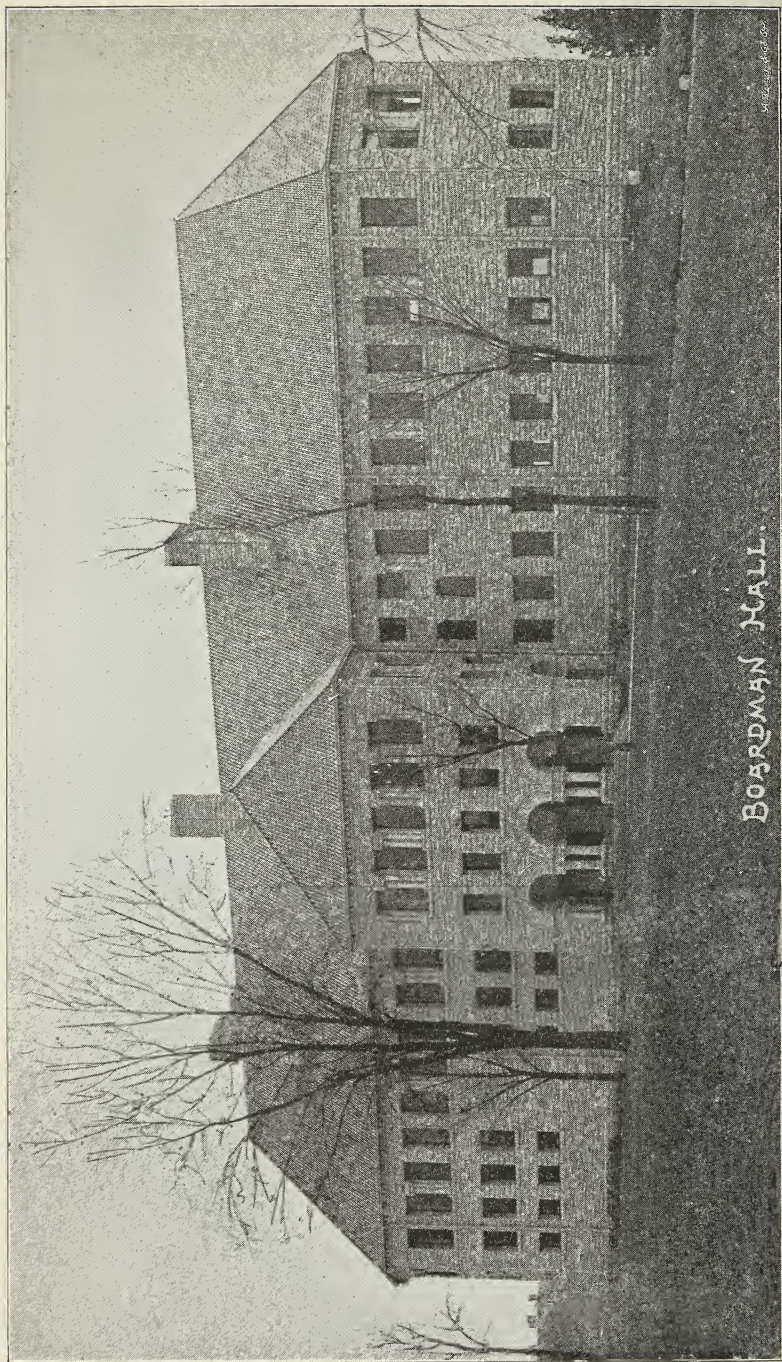
WINTER TERM—1898

Jan'y 4, Tuesday.	Winter term begins. Registration.
Jan'y 11, Tuesday.	Founder's Day.
Feb'y 22, Tuesday.	Washington's Birthday.
March 26, Saturday.	Spring recess begins.

SPRING TERM—1898

April 5, Tuesday.	{ Spring term begins. Registration. Woodford Orations due.
May 2, Monday.	Theses offered in competition for prize due.
May 6, Friday.	Woodford Prize competition.
May 30, Monday.	Decoration Day recess.
June 9, Thursday.	Work ends.
June 16, Thursday.	Commencement.

July 5, Tuesday.	Summer Law Term of 1898 begins.
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CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

COLLEGE OF LAW

1897-98

ITHACA, N. Y.

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

1897

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FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW.

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, A.M., D.Sc., LL.D., *President.*

FRANCIS M. FINCH, A.B., LL.D., *Director of the College, Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of the History and Evolution of the Law.*

ERNEST W. HUFFCUT, B.S., LL.B., *Professor of Law.*

CUTHBERT W. POUND, *Professor of Law.*

WILLIAM A. FINCH, A.B., *Secretary, and Professor of Law.*

EDWIN H. WOODRUFF, LL.B., *Professor of Law.*

JUDGE ALFRED C. COXE, A.M. (of the United States District Court),
Lecturer on the Law of Shipping and Admiralty.

ALBERT H. WALKER, LL.B. (of the Hartford Bar), *Lecturer on the Patent Laws of the United States.*

JOHN ORDRONAU, LL.D. (of the New York City Bar), *Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.*

ALEXANDER H. R. FRASER, LL.B., *Librarian.*

MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMIC FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY WHO GIVE INSTRUCTION TO STUDENTS OF LAW.

MOSES COIT TYLER, A.M., L.H.D., *Professor of American History.*

GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, A.B., *Professor of Ancient and Mediæval History.*

HENRY MORSE STEPHENS, M.A., *Professor of Modern European History.*

JEREMIAH WHIPPLE JENKS, A.M., Ph.D., *Professor of Political Economy and Civil and Social Institutions.*

WALTER FRANCIS WILCOX, LL.B., Ph.D., *Associate Professor of Social Science and Statistics.*

CHARLES HENRY HULL, Ph.D., *Assistant Professor of Political Economy.*

DUNCAN CAMPBELL LEE, A.M., *Assistant Professor of Elocution and Oratory.*

HISTORICAL NOTE

The School of Law of Cornell University was first opened for the admission of students September 23, 1887. A building erected for its special accommodation at a cost of over one hundred thousand dollars was dedicated February 14, 1893, and was named Boardman Hall in honor of the first Dean of the School, Douglass Boardman. At the same time Mrs. A. M. Boardman and Mrs. Ellen D. Williams, the widow and daughter of Judge Boardman, presented to the School the Moak Law Library which they had purchased of the estate of the late Nathaniel C. Moak, of Albany. This noble gift added to the collection already possessed gives to the College a library of over twenty-five thousand volumes. Generous additions are made yearly and all sets of reports are kept complete to date. In 1896 the title College of Law was substituted for School of Law in order to conform to the practice in other departments of University.

The resident Faculty of the College since its organization has been as follows : Judge Douglass Boardman, A. M., Dean (1887-1891); Judge Francis M. Finch, LL.D., Dean (1891—) Director (1896—), Professor of History and Evolution of the Law (Jan. 4, 1896—); Harry B. Hutchins, Ph.B., Professor (1887-1895), Secretary (1887-1891), Associate Dean (1891-1895); Charles A. Collin, A.M., Professor (1887-1895); Francis M. Burdick, A.M., Professor (1887-1891); Charles E. Hughes, A.M., LL.B., Professor (1891-1893); Ernest W. Huffcut, B.S., LL.B., Professor (1893—); Charles R. Pratt, A.M., Acting Assistant Professor (1891); William A. Finch, A.B., Assistant Professor (1891-2), Associate Professor (1892-1895) Professor and Secretary (1895—); Cuthbert W. Pound, Professor (1895—); Henry W. Hardon, A.M., LL.B., Professor (1895-6); Edwin H. Woodruff, LL.B., Professor (1896—).

The attendance of students and the number of graduates are shown by the following table. The different columns indicate : (1) number of law students ; (2) number of students in Arts and Sciences, or other departments, electing law ; (3) total enrolment ; (4) number of first degrees ; (5) number of second degrees ; (6) total number of degrees conferred.

YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6
1887-88	55	-----	55	9	-----	9
1888-89	85	-----	85	36	-----	36
1889-90	106	-----	106	32	7	39
1890-91	122	-----	122	44	5	49
1891-92	123	29	152	37	3	40
1892-93	176	28	204	62	11	73
1893-94	196	32	228	65	10	75
1894-95	190	36	226	76	8	84
1895-96	208	44	252	61	4	65
1896-97	252	55	307	-----	-----	-----

THE COLLEGE OF LAW

COLLEGE YEAR

The college year for 1897-98 begins Monday, September 20, 1897, and closes Thursday, June 16, 1898, being divided into three terms, with two intermissions of about ten days each at Christmas and in the Spring. Students should present themselves promptly for registration on the dates fixed for that purpose in the calendar.

ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

Applicants for admission to the first year-class must be at least eighteen years of age, and to the second-year class at least nineteen years of age.

The educational requirements for admission to the first-year class are as follows :

I. ADMISSION ON DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE. Graduates of universities or of colleges, students who have satisfactorily completed one year of study in any university or college of approved standing, or who have been admitted to full standing in the freshman class of Cornell University, students who have completed an academic or high school course approved by the Faculty, students who hold an academic diploma or a fifty-count certificate, or a law student certificate* issued by the

*The Regents' law student certificate will not be accepted for admission after September, 1897. In September, 1898, and thereafter, Regents' diplomas and school certificates will be accepted only where they would admit the holder to the freshman class in the Department of Arts and Sciences, or where they represent substantial equivalents of the subjects required for admission to that Department. For these requirements see Cornell University Register for 1896-97, pp. 33-35

Regents of the State of New York, are admitted without examination as candidates for a degree ; except that all applicants who are not graduates of universities or colleges, or who have not been admitted to the freshman class of Cornell University, or who do not hold a Regent's diploma covering six academic English counts, including English composition, are required to pass an examination in English in accordance with rule 2a.

Applications for admission on a diploma or certificate issued by a public or private high school or academy must be sent in advance to the Registrar of the University by the Principal of the school issuing the diploma and not by the candidate himself, and must be accompanied by full and specific information with regard to the course of study, the time given to each subject and the amount of work covered in each subject. Where a catalogue or circular is issued by the school this should also be filed with the application. Blank forms of certificate may be obtained of the Registrar.

2. ADMISSION ON EXAMINATION.* All other applicants, if candidates for a degree, are required to pass a satisfactory examination in the following subjects :

a. *English*. In September, 1897, the examination will consist of the writing of one or more essays, upon familiar topics assigned at the time, for the purpose of testing the applicant's ability to write clear and correct English. Students who prefer may have their topics assigned from the Introduction and Chapters 1, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of Book I of Blackstone's Commentaries. In September, 1898, and thereafter, the examination in

**Notice*. In June and September, 1898, and thereafter, the examinations for admission to the College of Law will be the same as for admission to the Department of Arts and Sciences. The subjects required are : (I) *Primary Subjects* : English, Geography, Physiology and Hygiene, Plane Geometry, Algebra, and two of the four following divisions of history,—American, English, Grecian, Roman ; (II) *Advanced Subjects* : one of the following groups : (a) Greek and Latin ; (b) Latin and either Advanced French or Advanced German ; (c) Advanced French, Advanced German and Advanced Mathematics. For details as to subjects, see Cornell University Register, 1896-97, pp. 29-35.

English will be the same as for admission to the freshman class of Cornell University. See Cornell University Register for 1896-7, pp. 29-30.

b. Geography, political and physical : as much as is contained in the larger school geographies, though more careful treatises such as those of Longmans and Keith Johnston are recommended.

c. Civil Government : as much as is contained in Fiske's Civil Government or its equivalent.

d. American History : Montgomery's "Leading Facts in American History," or its equivalent.

e. English History : Gardiner's "Student's History of England," or its equivalent.

f. One* of the following subjects. (1) *Latin* : Cæsar, four books of the Gallic war, or an equivalent, with questions on subject-matter, construction, and the formation and inflection of words ; Latin composition based on Bennett's or Jones's Latin composition. (2) *Elementary French* : translation of ordinary nineteenth century prose ; translation of English into French ; elementary grammar. (3) *Elementary German* : translation of ordinary prose ; elementary grammar.

In French or German no special authors or works are designated ; but the candidates are expected to be able to read simple French and German at sight, to translate English into French or German, and to pronounce readily and correctly. All applicants are required to present at the examination a statement from their teachers of the amount of French or German previously read and the text-books used, including the number of pages translated from French or German into English, and from English into French or German.

g.† One of the following subjects. (1) *Latin* : Vergil, six books of the Æneid, with the prosody, or, Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline. (2) *Advanced French* : reading in standard French writers equivalent to not less than six hundred pages of prose and verse from the writings of at

*For details see Cornell University Register, for 1896-97, pp. 34-37.

†See Cornell University Register for 1896-97, pp. 32-35.

least four standard authors ; translation into French of a connected passage of English prose ; syntax. (3) *Advanced German* : reading equivalent to at least five hundred pages of classical and contemporary prose and poetry ; advanced grammar ; translation of English prose into German. (4) *Plane Geometry* : as much as is contained in the larger American and English text-books ; (5) *Algebra*, through quadratics, and including radicals and the theory of exponents.

Applicants taking entrance examinations may be admitted conditionally, notwithstanding they may be deficient in some subjects (other than English), in case such deficiencies are not so considerable as, in the judgment of the Faculty, to disqualify them from carrying on the work of the first year. All such conditions must be removed before the student will be allowed to register as a member of the second year class.

3. ADMISSION AS SPECIAL STUDENTS. Applicants who are twenty years of age may, in the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted to the college without examination as special students and may take such work as they desire, subject to the permission of the professors whose subjects are selected. In order to remain in the college special students must pass satisfactory term examinations in the work selected. Special students may be admitted as candidates for a degree if they pass the required entrance examinations before the beginning of the second year. Applicants for admission as special students should correspond with the Secretary of the College before presenting themselves in person, and should state fully the extent of their preparatory studies.

4. ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING. Applicants for admission to advanced standing as members of the second-year class must be at least nineteen years of age, must present the necessary educational qualifications for admission to the first-year class, and must pass a satisfactory examination in all the work of the first year,* or offer satisfactory certificates of the

*In 1897 examinations will include Contract, Torts, Criminal Law and Procedure, Property, Civil Procedure, Agency, and Domestic Relations and the Law of Persons, and will advance successful students to senior standing (p. 13). For texts see pp. 10-16, or consult professors concerned.

completion of such work in other law schools whose entrance requirements and courses of study are equivalent to those of this college. No person will be admitted to the second-year class except at the beginning of the college year in September.

5. ADMISSION OF STUDENTS FROM THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. Juniors and seniors in good standing in the academic department of the university are allowed, with permission of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and with the consent of the Faculty of the College of Law in each case, to elect studies in the College of Law which shall count toward graduation both in the academic course and in the College; but the sum total of hours so elected cannot exceed the number required for one year's work in the College of Law, or exceed nine hours per week in any term. Under this provision a student may complete a general course of university study and the law course in six years.

TIME AND PLACE OF EXAMINATIONS

Examinations in 1897 may be taken on the following dates at the University:

June 11 *or* Sept. 14. Geography, 10:30 A. M.; Plane Geometry, 3 P. M.

June 12 *or* Sept. 15. American History, 8 A. M.; Elementary Algebra, 3 P. M.

June 14 *or* Sept. 16. German, 3 P. M.

June 15 *or* Sept. 17. Latin, 3 P. M.

June 16 *or* Sept. 18. French, 8 A. M.

Sept. 20. English, 10 A. M.; English History, 3 P. M.; First-Year Law Subjects, 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

Sept. 21. Civil Government, 10 A. M.; First-Year Law Subjects, 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Candidates for admission upon examination must apply at the office of the Registrar of the University at Morrill Hall for permits. Candidates for admission upon diploma or certificate, should mail their papers to the Registrar for examination before registration day. After registering at the office of the Registrar of the University, students must report

at the office of the Secretary of the College, in Boardman Hall, where they will register and receive such directions as may be necessary.

SUGGESTIONS TO CANDIDATES

It is desirable that applicants who are residents of the State of New York, and are not graduates of a college or university, should, before presenting themselves for admission, procure the Regents' "law student certificate" in order to comply with the rules for admission to the bar of the State.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

I. UNDERGRADUATE COURSE

The course of instruction beginning with the fall of 1897 extends through three years of nine months each. The object of the College is to afford a thorough training in the fundamental principles of Anglo-American law, both the substantive law and the law of procedure. Instruction is carried on by the study of selected cases, text-books, and syllabi, by lectures and exposition, and by colloquy and discussion. In addition to the courses given by the resident Faculty, provision is made each year for courses of lectures by eminent specialists in the profession.

First Year.

CONTRACT. Fall, winter, and spring terms. Four hours. Huffcut's Anson on Contract ; Huffcut and Woodruff's American Cases on Contract. (Includes Hypothetical Cases. One hour.) Professor WOODRUFF.

TORTS. Fall, winter, and spring terms. Three hours. Pollock on Torts ; Burdick's Cases on Torts. (Includes Hypothetical Cases. One hour.) Professor HUFFCUT.

CRIMINAL LAW and PROCEDURE. Fall, winter, and spring terms. Two hours. Clark's Criminal Law ; Fisher's Cases on Criminal Law ; New York Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure. Professor POUND.

PROPERTY. Personal Property ; Real Property begun. Fall, winter, and spring terms. Three hours. Professor W. A. FINCH.

CIVIL PROCEDURE. Fall, winter, and spring terms. Three hours. Professor —.

HYPOTHETICAL CASES. Fall, winter, and spring terms. Argument and discussion of cases by members of the classes in Contract and Torts. Professors HUFFCUT and WOODRUFF. [This course is a part of the required work in Contract and Torts.]

Second Year.

PROPERTY: Real Property continued. Fall, winter, and spring terms. Two hours. Professor W. A. FINCH.

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE. Fall, winter, and spring terms. Selected Cases. Three hours. Professor HUFFCUT.

AGENCY. Half year. Two hours. Huffcut's Elements of the Law of Agency; Huffcut's Cases on Agency. Professor WOODRUFF.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS and the LAW of PERSONS. Half year. Two hours. Woodruff's Cases on Domestic Relations and the Law of Persons. Professor WOODRUFF.

SALES or BILLS, NOTES and CHECKS (in alternate years). Winter, and spring terms. Two hours. Burdick's Elements of the Law of Sales; Bigelow's Elements of the Law of Bills, Notes and Checks; Bigelow's Cases on Bills, Notes and Checks. Professor HUFFCUT.

EVIDENCE. Fall, winter, and spring terms. Two hours. Reynolds on Evidence: Selected Cases. Professor POUND.

CIVIL PROCEDURE. Fall, winter and spring terms. Two hours. Professor —.

STATUTE of FRAUDS. TRIAL AND ARGUMENT OF CAUSES. Fall term. Two hours. Lectures. Dean F. M. FINCH.

COLLEGE COURT. Fall, winter, and spring terms. One hour.

Third Year.

PROPERTY: Real Property continued: Wills and Administration. Fall, winter, and spring terms. Two hours. Professor W. A. FINCH.

PARTNERSHIP and CORPORATIONS. Fall, winter, and spring terms. Two hours. Professor POUND.

QUASI CONTRACT. Fall term. Three hours. Professor HUFFCUT.

SALES *or* BILLS, NOTES and CHECKS (in alternate years). Winter and spring terms. Two hours. Professor HUFFCUT.

INSURANCE. Fall term. Two hours. Professor WOODRUFF.

CARRIERS. Winter and spring terms. Two hours. McClain's Cases on Carriers. Professor WOODRUFF.

CIVIL PROCEDURE. Fall, winter, and spring terms. Two hours. Professor —.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. Fall term. Three hours. Black's Constitutional Law. Professor POUND.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. Winter and spring terms. Two hours. Professor HUFFCUT.

GENERAL ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS. FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES. Winter term. Two hours. Lectures. Dean F. M. FINCH.

HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF LAW. Spring term. Two hours. The course at present consists of the following lectures: 1. Introductory. 2. Rudimental Relations. 3. The Patriarchal System. 4. Tort and Possession. 5. Status and Sovereignty. 6. Transfers of Possession. 7. History of Contract. 8. Moses and Menu. 9. The Attic and Salic Law. 10. The Twelve Tables. 11. The Twelve Tables, continued. 12. The Praetor and His Ethics. 13. Justinian. 14. The Roman Evolution. 15. Anglo-Saxon Law. 16. The Feudal System. 17. Seisin. 18. Decay of Feudalism. 19. Sir Edward Coke. 20. The Common Law. Dean F. M. FINCH.

COLLEGE COURT. Fall, winter, and spring terms. One hour.

Special Lecturers

The PATENT LAWS of the UNITED STATES. Mr. WALKER.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. Dr. ORDONAUX.

The LAW of SHIPPING and ADMIRALTY. Judge COXE.

SENIOR YEAR, 1897-98

[During the year 1897-98 the following senior year course will be given for the class that entered in the fall of 1896].

REAL PROPERTY ; WILLS and ADMINISTRATION. Three terms. Three hours. Professor FINCH.

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE. Fall and winter terms. Three hours. Professor HUFFCUT.

BILLS, NOTES and CHECKS. Spring term. Three hours. Professor HUFFCUT.

CARRIERS. Fall term. Two hours. Professor WOODRUFF.

SALES. Winter term. Two hours. Professor WOODRUFF.

INSURANCE. Spring term. Two hours. Professor WOODRUFF.

PARTNERSHIP. Fall term. Two hours. Professor POUND.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. Fall term. Two hours. Professor POUND.

EVIDENCE. Winter Term. Four hours. Professor POUND.

CORPORATIONS. Spring term. Four hours. Professor POUND.

CIVIL PROCEDURE. Fall, winter and spring terms. One hour. Professor ——. [This course includes court work at hours to be arranged.]

INTERNATIONAL LAW. Fall and winter terms. One hour. [The course in "Questions in International Politics" may be taken in connection with this course. See p. 16.] Professor HUFFCUT.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS ; FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES ; PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS for PREPARATION and TRIAL of CAUSES. Half year. Two hours. Judge FINCH.

HISTORY and EVOLUTION of LAW. Half year. Two hours. Judge FINCH.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations are held at the end of each term. The continuance of a student in the college is dependent upon the

manner in which he passes such examinations. Furthermore the Faculty do not hesitate to drop a student from the rolls at any time in the year on becoming satisfied that he is neglecting his work.

COLLEGE COURT

The College Court consists of the Faculty Division, Graduate Division, and Senior Division. The Senior Division is divided into Club Courts, for the argument of causes. Appeals lie from the Club Courts to the Graduate Division and from the Graduate Division to the Faculty Division. Every senior and graduate is required to take part in these courts.

A Practice Court is also conducted in connection with the course in Civil Procedure.

II. GRADUATE COURSE

Graduates of this College or of other law schools whose entrance requirements and course of study are equivalent to those of this college, are admitted to the graduate course of study, which extends over one year. The course is designed to meet the needs of those who desire to spend an additional year in the study of law either in general or special investigation. The work consists of the following elements :

1. Major Subject. Each student at the beginning of the year selects a major subject in which he is expected to make thorough investigation. The student is under the direction of the professor in whose department he selects his major subject, and is required to present periodical reports as to the progress of his work.

2. Minor Subject. In addition to the major subject each student is required to select a minor subject and to give to it such time and attention as the professor in whose department it lies may direct.

3. Additional General Subjects. Each student must further take such additional general courses as may be given by members of the Faculty for the benefit of all graduates. These courses are announced at the beginning of each year.

4. Thesis. Each student must prepare a thesis upon some topic connected with his major subject and approved by the

professor in charge of that subject. This production must be of a high character as to subject matter and scholarship and the author must be prepared to stand an examination upon it and defend the position which it maintains.

5. College Court. Graduates are required to sit in the hearing of causes in the College Court, and to prepare written opinions in the cases decided.

6. Examinations. Graduates are examined upon all the work carried on during the year and must pass with high credit in order to become entitled to the advanced degree.

Five graduate scholarships of one hundred dollars each are conferred each year by the Faculty of the College. (See Scholarships and Prizes, p. 20.)

III. SUMMER LAW SCHOOL COURSE

A summer term of six weeks is conducted by the resident Faculty of the College, but the work of this term cannot be counted as a part of the regular course leading to a degree. For a description of these courses see Appendix B.

IV. COURSES IN THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

Students in the College of Law may, with permission of the Faculty of the College of Law and with the consent of the Academic Faculty of the University in each case, elect courses in the President White School of History and Political Science, the Department of Elocution and Oratory, or other departments, without the payment of any extra fee.

Some students who are not graduates of universities or colleges, prefer to take four years for the completion of the law course, giving ten or twelve class-room hours each week to law studies and five or more to studies in the other departments. This arrangement is encouraged by the Law Faculty who are always ready to advise such students in the selection of non-professional courses.

PRESIDENT WHITE SCHOOL OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

The President White School of History and Political Science offers over sixty courses in the following departments:

(1) Ancient and Mediæval History ; (2) Modern European History ; (3) American History ; (4) Politics ; (5) Social Science and Statistics ; (6) Political Economy and Finance. A full account of the courses will be found in the University Register for 1896-7 at pp. 100-110.

The following courses are among those specially recommended to law students desiring to take optional work in history or political science. Not all of these courses can be taken except by students who are in residence four or more years :

1. American History. Professor Tyler. Two years. M. W. F. 3.
2. American Constitutional History. Professor Tyler. One year. T. Th. 3.
3. General History of England. Professor Morse Stephens. One Year. M. W. F. 12.
4. Constitutional History of England. Professor Morse Stephens. One year. T. Th. 12.
5. Europe during the Middle Ages. Professor Burr. One year. T. Th. S. 9.
6. General History of Europe from the Commencement of the 17th Century. Professor Morse Stephens. One year. M. W. F. 11.
7. Lectures Introductory to the Political Sciences. Professors Jenks, Willcox, Hull. Spring term. M. W. F. 9.
8. Political Institutions. Professor Jenks. One year. M. T. W. 10.
9. Questions in International Politics. Professor Jenks. One year. W. 12. [This course may be taken in connection with the course in International Law.]
10. Elementary Social Science. Associate Professor Willcox. One year. T. Th. 9.
11. Social Statistics. Associate Professor Willcox. One year. M. W. 9.
12. Political Economy. Professor Jenks and Dr. Bullock. Two terms. M. W. F. 9.
13. Money, Credit and Banking ; History of the Monetary and Financial Legislation of the United States. Assistant Professor Hull. One year. M. W. F. 11.

14. Economic Legislation. Professor Jenks. One year. M. W. 8.
15. The Labor Question ; Fall term, Methods of Industrial Remuneration ; Winter term, History of Trade-unionism ; Spring term, Socialism. Dr. Bullock. T. Th. 12.
16. Transportation. Assistant Professor Hull. Spring term. M. W. F. 9.
17. Industrial History, especially of the United States. Dr. Bullock. Th. F. 10.
18. Elementary Ethnology. Associate Professor Willcox. One year. T. Th. 8.
19. Finance : Taxation, Financial Administration, Public Debts. Assistant Professor Hull. One year. Th. F. 10.
20. History of the State of New York with Especial Reference to its Financial Development. Assistant Professor Hull. Fall and winter terms. M. W. 10.

DEPARTMENT OF ELOCUTION AND ORATORY

The Department of Elocution and Oratory offers excellent advantages to law students for training in public speaking. Special classes are formed for the benefit of members of the College who desire to elect the course in Public Speaking. The Faculty of the College strongly recommend that students take at least one course of work in this department. A description of the courses will be found in the University Register for 1896-7 at pp. 90-93. Office of the department, 16 White Hall.

The following are the courses that may be taken by law students :

1. English, 20 a. Public Speaking. The technique of elocution. Professor Lee. One year. M. W. F. 12. For Juniors.
2. English, 21. Oratory. Lectures, and the writing and delivery of orations. Professor Lee. Fall and winter terms. T. Th. 12. For Seniors.
3. English, 22. Argumentation. Professor Lee. Theory and practice of argumentative composition. Brief-drawing : forensic-writing : debate. Open to a limited number of Juniors

who have passed course English 20a with distinction. Spring and fall terms. M. W. 12.

4. English, 23. Extempore Speaking. Professor Lee. One year. S. 10-12. Open to a limited number of students selected by competition from among those who have taken the course in Public Speaking.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

The Department of Physical Culture is also open to law students. There is a large and well equipped gymnasium and armory, supplied with gymnastic apparatus, dressing rooms, lockers, baths, lavatories, etc. An athletic ground of nearly ten acres, known as Percy Field, is used for outdoor games and contests.

GENERAL LIBRARY

The university library containing over one hundred and sixty thousand volumes and thirty thousand pamphlets is accessible to law students in the same way as to students in other departments.

EQUIPMENT

BOARDMAN HALL

Boardman Hall is situated directly opposite the general library building and was erected for the exclusive use of the College of Law. It is a large three-story structure, 202 by 58 feet, built of Cleveland sandstone with interior finish of oak, and practically fire-proof. On the first floor are three commodious lecture rooms and necessary cloak rooms. On the second floor are the offices of the several resident professors and rooms for graduate work and the use of the club courts. On the third floor are the library rooms, with accommodations for thirty thousand volumes and three hundred readers.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The library of the College of Law numbers twenty-five thousand volumes. It includes the well known library of the

late Nathaniel C. Moak of Albany, N. Y., which was presented in 1893, by Mrs. A. M. Boardman and Mrs. Ellen D. Williams, as a memorial to Judge Douglass Boardman, the first Dean of the College. This addition of the Moak collection to the law library makes the facilities not only unusually adequate to the needs of undergraduate students, but also, in connection with the University library, which contains over one hundred and sixty thousand volumes, affords extensive opportunity for scholarly research by advanced students. In reports of the federal courts, reports of the several American state jurisdictions, and in English, Scotch, Irish and Canadian reports, the law library is practically complete. The other English speaking countries are largely represented. The library also possesses a full complement of text-books and statutes, and complete sets of all the leading law periodicals in English.

GRADUATION FROM THE COLLEGE

FIRST DEGREE

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon all students who have satisfactorily completed the work of the undergraduate course. This course requires three years for its completion, and no student is allowed to graduate except after three years of actual residence (unless in case of admission to advanced standing) without special permission of the Faculty. No student is allowed to graduate unless he has been in residence at least one year.

SECOND DEGREE

The degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.) is conferred upon all students who have satisfactorily completed the work of the graduate course, but not unless they have been actually in residence one full year.

CERTIFICATES OF ATTENDANCE

Each student who has been in regular attendance upon the College, whether entitled to a degree or not, may, on application

to the Faculty, receive an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance and, if desired, the degree of his attainments. Time certificates required for admission to the bar examinations in the State of New York will not be issued unless the applicant has taken at least nine hours of law work each week during the time for which such certificate is asked to be issued. If less than nine hours a week be taken certificates will be issued specifying the hours and subjects taken.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS

Under the provisions of the University charter the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is empowered to award annually as many free scholarships in Cornell University as equal the number of assembly districts in the State. This number is at present one hundred and fifty. These scholarships entitle the holder to free tuition for four years, which may be extended to six years in certain cases. For particulars in regard to these scholarships, application should be made to the Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany.

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

There are annually awarded by the Faculty of the College five graduate scholarships of one hundred dollars each, an amount equal to the regular tuition fee. Candidates must be graduates of this college or of some similar school having equivalent entrance requirements and courses of instruction. Applications must be filed with the Faculty on or before the 15th of May of the college year preceding the one for which the application is made, and in case of graduates of other schools must be accompanied by testimonials as to attainment and character. The moneys due on the scholarships are payable at the office of the Treasurer of the University in three equal payments, on December 15, March 15, and June 15.

PRIZES

LAW THESIS PRIZE

A fund of two thousand dollars has been given by a friend

of the College, the income of which is devoted each year, under the direction of the Law Faculty, either for prizes for graduating theses, or for printing theses of special merit, or for both such purposes. The way in which the income is to be applied is determined each year upon the presentation of theses. All theses submitted for this prize must be delivered to the Secretary on or before May 1st.

THE WOODFORD PRIZE

A prize established by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, consisting of a gold medal of the value of one hundred dollars is given annually for the best English oration, both matter and manner being taken into account. Any member of the graduating class of the University may be a competitor provided he has not already taken a first degree. See University Register, 1896-7, pp. 49-50.

THE '86 MEMORIAL PRIZE

A prize established by the University Class of '86 for excellence in public speaking, is awarded annually in May. Any student who is a candidate for graduation the following year is eligible to compete unless he has already taken a degree. See University Register, 1890-97, pp. 50-51.

THE '94 MEMORIAL PRIZE

A prize established by the University Class of '94 is awarded each year for excellence in debate. Any undergraduate in the University may compete for this prize. For rules governing the contest see the Cornell University Register for 1896-7, p. 174.

FEES AND EXPENSES

TUITION FEES

The fee for tuition for all law students, except special and optional students, is \$100 a year, payable as follows: \$40 at the beginning of the first term; \$35 at the beginning of the second term; and \$25 at the beginning of the third term. The fee for special and optional students in law is \$125 a year,

payable as follows : \$50 at the beginning of the first term ; \$4 at the beginning of the second term ; and \$35 at the beginning of the third term. These fees must be paid at the office of the Treasurer within twenty days after registration.

A fee of \$5 to cover expenses of graduation, degrees, etc. is charged to each person taking the baccalaureate degree. This fee must be paid at least ten days before commencement.

The fee charged for the master's degree is \$10, which must be paid at least ten days before commencement.

Tuition is free to students with State scholarships.

EXPENSES

The following is a fair estimate of the yearly expenses :

Tuition.....	\$100 to \$125
Room, board, lights, fuel, and laundry.....	160 to 325
Text-books	40 to 50
Total,	\$300 to \$500

The additional expenses of a student depend so largely upon his personal tastes that it is difficult to give an estimate.

The expense of living in Ithaca varies, for board, room, fuel, and lights, from \$4 to \$10 a week. By the formation of clubs, students often materially reduce their expenses.

Further information upon points not covered by this announcement may be had by addressing THE COLLEGE OF LAW, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.

SCHEDULE OF HOURS AND SUBJECTS FOR 1897-98

The figures 1, 2, 3, after the subjects indicate the terms: 1, Fall; 2, Winter; 3, Spring. Subjects printed in Italics are optional; all others are required of candidates for a degree. Optional subjects (other than those in Elocution and Oratory) can be taken only with the consent of both Faculties.

HRS.	CLASS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
8	Junior or Senior	<i>Economic Legislation</i> , 1, 2, 3.	<i>Ethnology</i> , 1, 2, 3.	<i>Economic Legislation</i> , 1, 2, 3.	<i>Ethnology</i> , 1, 2, 3.	
	Junior	Contract, 1, 2, 3.	Contract, 1, 2, 3.	Contract, 1, 2, 3.	Contract, 1, 2, 3.	Civil Procedure, 1, 2, 3.
9	Senior	Civil Procedure, 1, 2, 3.	Am. Const. Law, 1, Evidence, 2. Corporations, 3.	Partnership, 1, Evidence, 2. Corporations, 3.	Am. Const. Law, 1, Evidence, 2. Corporations, 3.	Partnership, 1, Evidence, 2. Corporations, 3.
	Junior	Property, 1, 2, 3.	Civil Procedure, 1, 2, 3.	Property, 1, 2, 3.	Civil Procedure, 1, 2, 3.	Property, 1, 2, 3.
10	Senior	Statute of Frauds, etc., 1, 2. Hist. and Ev. of Law, 2, 3.	Equity, 1, 2. Bills and Notes, 3.	Statute of Frauds, etc., 1, 2. Hist. and Ev. of Law, 2, 3.	Equity, 1, 2. Bills and Notes, 3.	Equity, 1, 2. Bills and Notes, 3.
	Junior	Torts, 1, 2, 3.	Crimes, 1, 2, 3.	Torts, 1, 2, 3.	Crimes, 1, 2, 3.	Torts, 1, 2, 3.
11	Senior	Property; Wills and Adm., 1, 2, 3.	Property; Wills and Adm., 1, 2, 3.	Carriers, 1, Sales, 2. Insurance, 3.	Property; Wills and Adm., 1, 2, 3.	Carriers, 1, Sales, 2. Insurance, 3.
	Junior	<i>English Hist.</i> , 1, 2, 3. <i>Public Speaking</i> , 1, 2, 3.	<i>The Labor Question</i> , 1, 2, 3.	<i>English Hist.</i> , 1, 2, 3. <i>Public Speaking</i> , 1, 2, 3.	<i>The Labor Question</i> , 1, 2, 3.	<i>English Hist.</i> , 1, 2, 3. <i>Public Speaking</i> , 1, 2, 3.
12	Senior	International Law, 1, 2.	<i>Eng. Const. History</i> , 1, 2, 3. <i>Oratory</i> , 1, 2.	<i>Questions in International Politics</i> , 1, 2, 3.	<i>Eng. Const. Hist.</i> , 1, 2, 3. <i>Oratory</i> , 1, 2.	
	Junior or Senior	<i>Am. Hist.</i> , 1, 2, 3.		<i>Am. Hist.</i> , 1, 2, 3.		<i>Am. Hist.</i> , 1, 2, 3.
3	Senior		<i>Am. Const. Hist.</i> , 1, 2, 3.		<i>Am. Const. Hist.</i> , 1, 2, 3.	

Graduate hours and subjects will be announced at the opening of the year.

APPENDIX B.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF LAW.

A summer term is conducted by members of the regular instructing force of the College. In 1897, it will open Monday, July 5, and continue *for six weeks*. The adequate equipment of the College, and the favorable location of the University make the place an attractive one for the study of law during the summer months. The courses offered are open to all persons who may desire to take advantage of them, but they are conducted with particular reference to the needs of the following classes of students: *first*, those who desire an opportunity for a comprehensive review, preparatory to an application for admission to the bar; *second*, those who wish, before entering on a regular law-school course, to obtain some general notions of the law and to become familiar with law-school methods; *third*, those who are unable to spend more than a single term at a law school. It is thought also that the opportunities offered may be of advantage to students in this and other law schools who desire to spend a part of the vacation in regular and systematic study, and to business men. No preliminary examination for admission is exacted.

The following courses are offered: 1. Contract. 2. Torts. 3. Crimes. 4. Real Property. 5. Equity. 6. Wills. 7. Evidence. 8. Corporations.

The regular class-room work is eighteen hours a week with such additional special work as may be arranged.

The large and carefully selected library of the College is open daily throughout the term for the use of the students. They will also be entitled to the privileges of the general library of the University.

Tuition \$35.00, payable in advance. This is the only fee charged, and entitles the student to all the privileges of the School for the term.

A circular containing more detailed information will be sent upon application. All letters of inquiry should be directed to the SUMMER SCHOOL OF LAW, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

APPENDIX C.

ADMISSION TO THE NEW YORK BAR.

The rules and statutes governing the subject of admission to the New York Bar are :

Code Civil Procedure, §§ 193, 56-59, 14, 67, 18.

Court of Appeals Rules for the admission of attorneys and counselors at law which took effect as amended, January 1, 1896, (vol. 1 Laws of New York, 1896, pp. 1137-42).

Rule I of the General Rules of Practice of the Supreme Court. (Hun's Court Rules, 1896 Ed., p. 3).

Rules of the State Board of Law Examiners.

Rules and explanations of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York regulating the preliminary examination of law students.

The above statutes and rules (except Supreme Court Rule I) are fully set forth with annotations, explanations and forms in

Smith's Court of Appeals Practice, 4th Ed. 1896, pp. 3-11, 127-190.

The rules and other details of the regents' examinations are given in the Examination Hand-book which may be obtained on application to Secretary of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

The Rules of the State Board of Law Examiners, with dates of holding bar examinations, may be obtained on application to F. M. Danaher, Secretary of the Board, 41-2 Benson Building, Albany, N. Y.

Time spent in the study of law before the student is eighteen years of age cannot be counted toward making up the period of law study required as a condition of entering an examination for admission to the bar. The evidence of preliminary general education required, is either (1) graduation from a college or university, or (2) the filing with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals of a regents' law student certificate.

A college graduate must study law either (*a*) for two years after graduation or (*b*) for three years altogether, before he can be admitted.

A non-graduate of a college or university must study law for three years before he can be admitted.

Attendance at a law school during a law school year of eight months, or more, counts as one year of law study. Such attendance for less than eight months counts only the actual time of attendance. Three months of law school vacation, spent in the actual service of a law office clerkship, in this State, no part of which is taken for vacation from the office, may be counted toward the required period of law study.

But a year of law study by the service of an office clerkship cannot be completed in less than an actual year. Two months in the year may be taken as vacation from the office, but the entire twelve months must actually expire before a year of the required period of law study in an office can be counted.

The study of law is required to be pursued either (1) by attendance at a law school in this state or elsewhere, or (2) by the service of a clerkship in a law office within this state. Time spent in the service of a clerkship in a law office outside this state cannot be counted toward making the required period of law study. The rules no longer *require* any service of office clerkship before admission to the bar.

Law study by service of office clerkship counts only from the date of filing, with the clerk of the Court of Appeals, the attorney's certificate of the commencement of the clerkship in his office. No papers need be filed to fix the date of commencing law study by law school attendance. But the non-graduate of a college or university cannot count law study in either law school or law office for more than one year before the completion of the regents' examinations for the regents' law student certificate.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

STUDENTS IN THE COLLEGE OF LAW. 1896-97.

GRADUATES.

Fennell, Thomas Francis, LL.B., 1896	Elmira
Greene, Joseph Alfred, LL.B., 1896	Cold Spring
Hoyt, George Whitworth, LL.B., 1896	Ithaca
Kelsey, Thomas, LL.B., 1895	Mecklenburg
Kilbourne, Louis Hiram, LL.B. 1895	Wellsboro, Pa.
Murray, Robert Harper, A.B. (Dalhousie Coll), 1894, LL.B. (Same), 1896	Halifax, N. S., Canada
Schultz, William James, LL.B., 1896	Binghamton
Skinner, Fred Bush, A.B., 1895, LL.B., 1896	Medina
Starbuck, Frank Moore, LL.B., 1896	Glens Falls
Vickery, James Harris, LL.B., 1896	Halifax, N. S., Canada

SENIORS.

Affeld, Frank Otto, Jr.,	Brooklyn
Allen, Andrew Wilson	Harkness
Ament, William Louis	Seneca Falls
Armstrong, George Thomas	Jamestown
Avery, Harry Newell, Ph.B.	Wadham's Mills
Baker, Burt Titus	Ithaca
Beacham, Joseph William, Jr.	Brooklyn
Becker, George Bryant	Syracuse
Betts, Hunter Loomis	Pennellville
Blair, Ezra Cornell	Ithaca
Boland, Francis Halsey, M.E., M.M.E.	Brooklyn
Botsford, Irving Gilbert, A.B.	Warsaw
Brockway, Roland Orville	Beach Haven, Pa.
Brown, Arthur W.	Hempstead
Brown, Wallace Everett	Detroit, Mich.
Brownell, Spencer	Fruit Valley
Bryant, John Jay, Jr.	Riverside, Ill.
Bryant, Theodore Keller	Ithaca
Burden, Oliver Dudley, Ph.B.	Cazenovia
Burr, William Horatio	Lindley
Call, Justin David	Willard, Utah
Campbell, John Livingston	Portland

Christensen, Parley P.	Grantsville, Utah
Clymer, Paul Kendall	Syracuse
Coffin, Raymond Lynn, A.B.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Coons, Oren Alexander	Seneca Falls
Coursen, James Edwin	Chicago, Ill.
Crosby, Harold Nutting, B.L.	Wrightson
Davis, Rowland Lucius	Cortland
Dean, Marshal Hasbrouck	Delhi
Edson, Walter Henry, B. L.	Sinclairville
Fairchild, Charles Gray	Parish
Farr, Fred Henry	Big Flats
Federspiel, Mortimer Alexander, Ph.D.	Ithaca
Fitch, Edward Hubbard, Jr.	Jefferson, Ohio
Fuller, Bradley	Cedarville
Gano, Darwin Curtis	Starkey
Hammond, Henry Horace	Cleveland, Ohio
Harkness, William Harvest	Brooklyn
Hugo, Francis Marks, M.A. (Queens University) LL.B., (Same)	
	Watertown
Hutchinson, Norman	San Francisco, Cal.
Jackson, Willard Cartwright, B.L.	Wilmington, Del.
Jacobus, Mandeville Cornelius	Englewood, N. J.
Johnson, Herman Humphrey	New York City
Keach, Nelson Lester	Hoosick Falls
Keator, Joel Leslie	Roxbury
Kellor, Frances Alice	Coldwater, Mich.
Kingston, John Francis	Skaneateles
Kuhn, John Joseph	Brooklyn
La Pointe, George Wilson, Jr.	Menomonie, Wis.
Lewis, Joshua Roger, C.E.	Ithaca
Livermore, Carlton Bailey	Silver Creek
Loving, Arthur Sylvester, B.S., (Illinois Coll.)	Jacksonville, Ill.
Lyons, Urbane Chauncey	Windsor
Magee, Ernest De Los, A.B., (Stanford)	San Diego, Cal.
Manville, Cleveland De Vere	Lowville
Mayer, Charles Holt	Sturgeon, Mo.
Millard, Henry Floyd	Skaneateles
Mock, Harry Albert	Rochester
Morris, Freeman L., Ph.B.	Fredonia
Morrison, Maurice	Ithaca
Mount, Joseph	Groton
Nye, Sylvanus Barlow	Cayutaville
Oconnor, James Joseph	Spencer
Otis, Alexander	Rochester
Palmer, Leslie Richard	Walden
Perry, Chapin Cavanaugh	Ithaca

Personius, Ely Watson	Elmira
Porter, James Henry, Jr., A.B., (Univ. of Ga.)	Atlanta, Ga.
Price, Stanley	Salt Lake City, Utah
Provine, Walter Murray	Taylorville, Ill.
Redding, Edward Donneley	Ithaca
Richards, Fred William	Westport
Richards, John Bunn, Ph.B.	Olean
Rogers, George Alfred	Plattsburg
Rorty, Philip Adams	Middletown
Seabring, Cornelius Ora	Ithaca
Servis, John Henderson	Ithaca
Seward, Martin Alexander	Hamilton, Ohio
Shaw, John Frazier	Pittsburg, Pa.
Skinner, John B.	Attica
Stevens, Walter Campbell	New York City
Stockwell, John Nelson, Jr., B.L., (Adelbert Coll.)	Cleveland, Ohio
Story, William, Jr., Ph.B.	Ouray, Col.
Strong, Homer	Schenectady
Strouss, Eugene Meyering	Rochester
Swartwood, Charles Brown	Cayuta
Thorne, Robert Julius	Chicago, Ill.
Tobey, Waldo Franklin, B.L.	Port Henry
Tomlinson, Henry Mulford	Roadstown, N. J.
Truman, James Steele, Ph.B.	Owego
Tullar, Bayard Cobb	Wellsville
Ward, Herman Seelye	Louisville, Ky.
Wells, Daniel Hanmer	Salt Lake City, Utah
Whitehead, William Arthur	Erie, Pa.
Wiborg, Charles Henry	Jamestown
Wilcox, Roy Porter	Eau Claire, Wis.
Wilson, Frank Le Moyne	Pittsburg, Pa.
Worden, George Glenn	Jamestown

JUNIORS.

Alexander, Ralph Vernon	Lancaster, Pa.
Allen, La Rue	Seneca Falls
Amerman, Charles Verrill	Danville, Pa.
Ansley, William Atmore	Englewood, Ill.
Appleby, Calvin William	Conneaut, Ohio
Arbuckle, Walter Varian	Brocton, Ill.
Austin, James Edward	Guilford Center
Barmon, Marcus	Buffalo
Bartlett, Pliny	Gowanda
Beckwith, Oliver Russell	Collinsville, Conn.
Birmingham, William John	Galena, Ill.

Bissell, Alfonso Dix, B.S., (Union Coll.)	Le Roy
Bodine, George Floyd	Lodi
Bostwick, Henry Montgomery	Ithaca
Boswell, William Oliver, B.L. (Hobart Coll.)	Rochester
Bowen, Frederick Edward	Troy
Brady, John Joseph	Skaneateles
Brink, Arthur Swift	Marathon
Carr, Louis Hamilton,	Niagara Falls
Chalmers, Charles Edward Popp	Williamsville
Chalmers, David Duncan	Williamsville
Clark, Berton Duane	Fabius
Coleman, Robert Lord	Brooklyn
Collins, Edward J.	Port Jervis
Colton, Francis Block	Salt Lake City, Utah
Colton, Leland Alonson	Skaneateles
Craine, Clark	Lockport
Dimon, Theodore Hunting	Hammondsport
Dowler, Frank Price	Jamestown
Duffey, Bennett Edmund	Port Jervis
Duncan, Harry Lee, M.E.	Brooklyn
Earl, Ralph Douglas	Herkimer
Ellis, Charles Talcott	Owego
Empey, Arnold Lazier	Rochester
Etsler, Clarence Bartlett	Gowanda
Evans, John Clark	Remsen
Farnham, Reuben Humphreys, Jr.	Attica
Flippen, William Henry	Dallas, Texas
Foster, Walter Lee	Dayton
Frank, Harry Allyn	Omaha, Neb.
Fuller, Clarence Taylor	Lockport
Gardner, Otis Howard	West Elmira
Gibbs, Archie Dana	Norwich
Goetz, Fred	Chicago, Ill.
Goff, Charles Henry	Binghamton
Gonzalez, Rafael Fernando	Brooklyn
Grant, Joseph Roa	Groton
Gregg, James Gregory	Trumansburg
Gregg, John William, B.L., (Swathmore Coll.)	Lincoln, Va.
Guenther, George Henry	Blue Island, Ill.
Guest, Lyman J.	Burlington, Iowa
Haines, John Allen	Chicago, Ill.
Hall, Albert Carlton	Albany
Harrison, Frederick Albert	Ithaca
Hawkins, George Wallace	South Shaftsbury, Vt.
Headden, John Cassidy	New York City
Howard, Marshall Pitkin	Hayt's Corners

Hoyt, Orson Cary	Buffalo
Hubbell, James Floyd	Ithaca
Humphrey, Harry Phillips	Troy
Johnson, Charles Bohlmann	Andes
Kavanagh, Charles Hiram	Elkhart, Ind.
Kent, Willard Morrell	Franklinville
Koby, Christopher Edward	Naples
Krauss, Andrew George	Attica
Laughlin, Abigail Hill, A.B. (Wellesley)	Portland, Me.
Lewis, Rush Francis	Ithaca
Losie, Thomas McIntosh, Jr.	Elmira
Ludlam, Isaac Cock	Oyster Bay
Lyon, Henry Adelbert	Westfield
McDougall, Lewis Smedley	Hornellsville
McGinity, Ivo James	Randolph
McGuire, Frank Henry	Ithaca
McKinley, Francis	Clayton
McNamara, William Francis	Bath
Mason, Herbert Delevan	Glens Falls
Merritt, Norman Allen	Lockport
Mersereau, George Jefferson	Owego
Miller, Milton Cheney	Chicago, Ill.
Miller, Rice	Hillsboro, Ill.
Mills, Charles Edward	Everett, Wash.
Mintz, Harry Benjamin	Ithaca
Mole, George Alfred	Adams, Mass.
Morgan, John Calvin, Jr.	Naples
Morris, Ernest, Ph.B., (Univ. of Col.)	Denver, Col.
Mortelle, James Thomas	Syracuse
Murtaugh, John Francis, A.B., (St. Bonaventure's Coll.)	Elmira
Newell, Harry Emory, Ph.B. (Colgate Univ.)	Davenport
Page, Charles Clinton	Trumansburg
Pate, Walter Lacey	Brooklyn
Perry, Frank Spencer	Deposit
Petermann, Albert Edward	Buffalo
Platt, Isaac	Poughkeepsie
Plummer, Lorenzo Taylor	Lisbon Falls, Me.
Powers, Harry Leslie, B.L.	Ripon, Wis.
Preston, George Rufus	Dansville
Rector, George Washington	Chicago, Ill.
Reed, Daniel Alden	Sheridan
Reitzell, William Rufus, B.S., (Penn. Coll.)	Clear Spring, Md.
Reynolds, George Gardiner	Elmira
Ripley, Robert Harris	Riverside, Ill.
Robinson, Alfred Slater	Trumansburg
Schlachter, Simon George	Syracuse

Schwartz, Barney Levy	Gowanda
Scott, George Winfield, A.B. (Stanford)	Palo Alto, Cal.
Seward, Elliot Huntington	Utica
Shaw, Hubert Allen	Gowanda
Sherman, Ozro Gould	Chicago, Ill.
Sias, Carleton	Spencerport
Skidmore, Charles Albert	Milton
Smith, Arthur Boies	Westport
Snow, Rollin Wright	Forestville
Story, Stephen Augustus	Naples
Tanner, Richard William, Jr.	Dolgeville
Teter, George Isaac	Jacksonville
Travis, Thurlow	Peekskill
Uihlein, Edgar John	Chicago, Ill.
Van Gordon, John Wallace	Matamoras, Pa.
Whiting, Allen Edward	Holyoke, Mass.
Williams, David Percy	Terra Haute, Ind.
Wright, Thorp Wesley	Montclair, N. J.
Wright, Walter Bradley	Ithaca
Yost, Nicholas D.	Adams
Youmans, Frederick William	Delhi
Young, Elva Hulburd, A.B., (Wellesley)	Springfield, Mass.

SPECIAL AND OPTIONAL STUDENTS.

Austin, Mortimer V. Jr.	Auburn
Boyer, Clarence Joshua	Pottsville, Pa.
Cummings, Everett Darius	East Clarence
Cummings, Thomas James	Dunkirk
Dayton, Charles Herbert	New York City
Gambee, Charles Merrill	Ithaca
Kaufman, Harry Livingston	Marquette, Mich.
Knapp, Charles Rufus, Ph.B. (Yale)	Auburn
Lockwood, Thomas Brown, A.B., (Yale)	Buffalo
McHenry, Charles Ainsworth	Cortland
Macomber, Franklin Smith	Toledo, O.
Merrihew, Henry Merton	Plattsburg
Owens, Carleton Berry	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Robinson, Horace John	Brockville, Canada
Van Nostrand, John James	Brooklyn
Waterstraat, Albert Hugh	Rochester
Watson, William Martin, LL.B., (Albany Law School)	Fishkill Landing
Wilson, Philip Aitkin	Menomonie, Wis.

STUDENTS FROM THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT ELECTING

WORK IN THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

Aldrich, Ellis Leeds	Brooklyn
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Allen, Herrick Cleveland	Richford
Almy, Don William Robinson	Jamestown
Barney, Willard Albert	Mankato, Minn.
Bartlett, Charles Henry	Evanston, Ill.
Brooks, Byron E.	Spencer
Cameron, Charles Raymond	York
Carpenter, Archie Wayland	Omaha, Neb.
Carpenter, Edward Neher	Troy
Carpenter, Louis Schenck	Canaan Four Corners
Charlton, George Adam	Tonawanda
Colson, Frederick Diamond	Buffalo
Connolly, Maurice Francis	Dubuque, Ia.
Crawford, Edward Andrews	Ithaca
Esmond, Irwin	Ballston Springs
Fuller, Lucius Chipman	Chicago, Ill.
Gannon, James Henry, J.	Canton
Haskell, Harvey Harrison	Pleasantville, Pa.
Horton, Clinton Thompson	Silver Creek
Ingersoll, Monmouth Hazelitt	Ithaca
Lawler, Clement Alexander	Ithaca
Livermore, Paul Smith	Ithaca
Lorenzen, Ernst Gustav	New Rochelle
Lyon, Newell	Ithaca
McGavern, Charles Leighton	Springville
McMahon, Austin John	Binghamton
Mandler, Charles Jacobs	Toledo, O.
Mundy, Floyd Woodruff	Chicago, Ill.
Murray, Leonard Asa, M.E., M.M.E.	Tottenville
Odell, Mark M.	Baldwinsville
Ogden, Herbert Gouverneur	Washington, D. C.
Perry, John Quincy	Belfast
Rains, Albert	Hornbeak, Tenn.
Ralston, Louis Chapman, M.E.	Oakland, Cal.
Rogers, John Bethel	Watertown
Ross, William Alexander	Ithaca
Ryan, Albert Henry	Watertown
Scott, David Craig	Andes
Simpson, Percy William	New York City
Snow, Robert Morris	Fulton
Speed, Robert Loring	Slaterville
Strang, Arthur Innis	Geneseo
Sutton, John Morris	Ovid
Taylor, Herbert Addison	Buffalo
Thompson, James Renwick, Jr., LL.B.	Newburg
Tobey, Harry Ransom	Port Henry

Tracy, James Grant	Syracuse
Tuck, Andrew Edward	Flackville
Vandewalker, George Henry	Clayton
Walter, Philip Maxwell	Chicago, Ill.
Walton, Lee Barker	Bear Lake, Pa.
Westwood, Herman John	Fredonia
White, Walter Charles	Cleveland, O.
Wolff, Oscar Monroe	Chicago, Ill.
Yale, William T.	Cortland

STUDENTS IN THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF LAW

DURING THE SUMMER TERM OF 1896

Atkinson, Alatau, L.C.	Honolulu, Hawaii
Barber, Evon Marion, LL.B., (Univ. of Mississippi)	Biloxi, Miss.
Boyer, Clarence J.	Pottsville, Pa.
Byam, Willis Winfield	Rome
Call, Justin David	Willard, Utah
Canfield, Horace, A.B., (Harvard)	Elmhurst, Ill.
Crumpton, William C.	Evergreen, Ala.
Davis, Rowland L.	Cortland
Duffy, Fred E.	Moores
Duncan, Winthrop Hillyn	Lowell, Mass.
Foote, Stephen Miller	Saxton's River, Vt.
Franklin, Cornelius Edward, A.B., (Union) Att'y at Law	Albany
Goodrich, Paul M.	Brooklyn
Gregg, John W., B.L., (Swarthmore)	Lincoln, Va.
Hardy, John Crumpton, A.M., (Miss. College)	Jackson, Mich.
Harrison, Alfred Llewellyn, B.A., (Cambridge)	Buffalo
Hauptman, George David, Ph.B.	Saginaw, Mich.
Heywood, William C., A.B., (Harvard)	Holyoke, Mass.
Hutchinson, Norman	San Francisco, Cal.
Hyde, Henry Neal, A.B., (Yale)	Syracuse
Johnson, A. Walter	Council Bluffs, Iowa
Jones, Lodowick H., Att'y at Law	Buffalo
Jones, Richard, Jr., A.B., (Harvard)	Columbus, O.
Kitchell, Obadiah Wilbur, M.A., (Columbia)	Newark, N. J.
Leonard, George Herman	Auburn
Lusk, Clayton R.	Cortland
M'Caulley, Samuel White, Ph.D., (Yale)	Wilmington, Del.
MacDougall, Lewis Lundley	Hornellsville
Magruder, Caleb Clark, Jr., (Loyola)	Washington, D. C.

Monck, Fred Leslie	Morrisburg, Canada
Mussey, Ellen Spencer, Att'y at Law	Washington, D. C.
Patterson, Jerome F.	Barnesville, Ohio
Payne, William Knapp, A.B., (Yale)	Auburn
Peterson, Charles Frederick	Honolulu, Hawaii
Porter, James Henry, Jr., A.B., (University of Georgia)	Atlanta, Ga.
Ramsay, Allan Lawson	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Record, Byron F., Ph.B., LL.B.,	Warrensburg
Roche, Peter A., M.A., (Georgetown)	Syracuse
Ryan, Michael Lawrence, LL.B.,	Batavia
Shedd, Henry Dean, Ph.B., (Univ. of Rochester)	Rochester
Signor, Charles Hunter, Att'y at Law	Plattsburg
Skidmore, Charles A.	Milton on Hudson
Spitzmiller, Frank M.	Buffalo
Sullivan, James J.	Holyoke, Mass.
Townsend, Sylvester D., Jr.	Wilmington, Del.
Wende, Fred	Buffalo
White, Willam Shaw, A.M., B.D., (Tufts)	Foxboro, Mass.

SUMMARY.

Graduates	10
Seniors	99
Juniors	125
Special and Optional	18
Total	252
Students from Academic Department	55
Total	307
Summer Law Students	47

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS

The following publications are issued at the University and may be had on application to the Registrar.

1. The Cornell University Register.
2. Announcement of Courses of Instruction.
3. Question Papers used at Examinations for Admission, for Advanced Standing (except in the School of Law), and for University Scholarships.
4. Announcement of the President White School of History and Political Science.
5. Announcement of the Sage School of Philosophy.
6. Instruction in Greek, Latin, Comparative Philology and Classical Archæology.
7. Announcement of Courses of Instruction in Mathematics.
8. Announcement of Courses of Instruction in Physics.
9. Announcement of Courses of Instruction in Chemistry.
10. Announcement of Courses of Instruction in Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture.
11. Announcement of Courses of Instruction in Architecture.
12. Announcement of Courses of Instruction in Agriculture.
13. Announcement of the New York State Veterinary College.
14. Announcement of Courses of Instruction in the Summer School.
15. Announcement of the Summer School of Law.

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